PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

# The Bombay Chronicle

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III. NO 304 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1915. ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING

**P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA**
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
**MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.**

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons. | From Aden | Fares. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUNDAY. | | | | |
| 6th Dec. 'l5 | Kashgar .. | 9000 | .. .. | .. |
| and Jan. '16 | Mooltan .. | 10000 | .. .. | .. |
| 9th ,, | Caledonia .. | 8000 | .. .. | .. |
| 16th ,, | Maloja .. | 12500 | .. .. | .. |
| 23rd ,, | Persia .. | 8000 | .. .. | .. |
| 30th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Arabia .. | 8000 |
| 6th Feb. | Kaisar-i-Hind .. | 11500 | .. .. | .. |
| 13th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Karmala .. | 9000 |
| 20th ,, | Kashmir .. | 9000 | .. .. | .. |
| 27th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Khyber .. | 9000 |
| 5th March | Khiva .. | 9000 | .. .. | .. |
| 12th ,, | Medina .. | 12500 | .. .. | .. |
| 19th ,, | Caledonia .. | 8000 | .. .. | .. |
| 26th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongolia .. | 10000 |
| 2nd April | Kashgar .. | 9000 | .. .. | .. |
| 9th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Malwa .. | 11000 |
| 16th ,, | Kaisar-i-Hind .. | 11500 | .. .. | .. |
| 23rd ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mooltan .. | 10000 |
| 30th ,, | Karmala .. | 9000 | .. .. | .. |

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

| Date About | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Colombo | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24th Dec. 15 | Mongara .. | 8300 | Nil .. | .. |
| 30th ,, | Sardinia .. | 7000 | Khyber .. | 9000 |
| 13th Jan 16 | Namur .. | 7000 | Medina .. | 12500 |
| 27th ,, | Yankin .. | 7000 | Mongolia .. | 10000 |
| 10th Feb. | Novara .. | 7000 | Malwa .. | 11000 |
| 24th ,, | Malta .. | 7000 | Mooltan .. | 10000 |

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

| About. | Steamers. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 24th Dec. | Dwarka* | Persian Gulf Ports (Fast Mail). |
| 25th ,, | Lhasa .. | Karachi direct* |
| 28th ,, | Shirala | Mombasa and Zanzibar |
| 28th ,, | Linga .. | Karachi Coasting. |

* or later on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamers. | Commanders. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mayori Maru .. | M. Taniguchi | 3773 | 10th Dec. | 24th Dec. |
| Kirin Maru .. | T. Sasaki | 3801 | 20th Dec. | 31st Dec. |
| Rangoon Maru | T. Kusano | 5348 | 28th Dec. | 8th Jan. 16 |
| Tenshin Maru | S. Yamazaki | 4173 | 2nd Jan | 13th Jan |
| Iyo Maru | K. Okamoto | 6320 | 10th Jan | 22nd Jan |
| Yetorofu Maru | K. Ogura | 4166 | 13th Jan | 25th Jan. |

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.
via Singapore and Hongkong.

| Steamers | Tons | Commanders. | Arrival. | Departures. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shinkoku Maru | 5336 | K. Kuchiki | 12th Dec. | 22nd Dec. |
| Europa Maru 2 | 3078 | S. Hirano | 21st Dec. | 2nd Jan 16 |
| Luzon Maru.. | 4075 | T. Miyata | 18th Jan. | 29th Jan. |

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
6, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals,
Bath-room Fittings, etc.

## SHIPPING

**ELLERMAN'S**
**CITY AND HALL LINES.**
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
HOMEWARD.

| Steamers. | Class. | Tons. | Leave Bombay about, | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Marseilles | A & C | 8250 | -- | 30th Dec |

| FARES, | 1st class Single. | 2nd class Return. | 2nd class Single. | 2ndclass Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles | 555 | 883 | 420 | 630 |
| London via Marseilles | 630 | 1,033 | 480 | 790 |
| Liverpool | 600 | 900 | 450 | 675 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool | -- | 942 | -- | 713 |

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

## BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.
Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £55,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd).
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description, of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

THE Depositing Public of the City of Bombay, its suburbs and other Presidency Towns are hereby informed that the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, Ltd., Lahore, and its BRANCHES have commenced to receive short term Deposits varying from 3 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from the Manager, or application or personal interview, in the Bank's Office, No. 9, GREEN STREET FORT, BOMBAY.
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Public speakers and singers like Zymole Trokeys because when the voice begins to get "foggy," one dissolved in the mouth will restore the natural conditions.
B18

## SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Captains | Leave Bombay, about |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Elysia | 6368 | J. Kinnaird | 9th Jan. 1916. |
| S.S. Circassia | 6722 | C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R. | 24th Feb. ,, |
| S.S. Castalia | 6388 | Wm. Kelso | 7th Mar. ,, |
| S.S. Olympia | 5124 | Alex. Andrew | 21st ,, ,, |

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | 420 | 630 |
| Bombay to Cairo | 435 | 680 |
| Bombay to Port Said | 450 | 675 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | 555 | 887 |
| Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool | 630 | 942 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | 570 | 855 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | 600 | 900 |
| Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow | 867 | 1433 |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

# CHRISTMAS 1915.

## ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT FELICE CORNAGLIA CONFECTIONER BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

## BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen. 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsein | Liaoyang | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Australia | Calcutta | San Francisco |
| Changchun | London | Shanghai |
| Darien (Dalney) | Lyons | Sydney |
| Hankow | Fengtien (Mukden) | (Australia) |
| Harbin | Nagasaki | Tiehling |
| Hong-Kong | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | New York | Tokyo |
| Kobe | Osaka | Tsingtau |
| Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.) | Pekin | Tsinanfu. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE,
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY.
80/2. Harrison Road, Calcutta

## BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,175,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.
Branches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombassa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp | Kampale |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

| | |
|---|---|
| B. O. C. LAMPS OIL | B. O. C. PITCH |
| B. O. C. PETROL | B. O. C. CANDLES |
| B. O. C. MOTOR OILS | B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS |
| B. O. C. GREASES | B. O. C. WAX |

*BOMBAY AGENTS:*
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

## BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital ..... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Medan (Sumatra) | Manila |
| Calcutta | Singapore | Cebu |
| Madras | Malacca | Hoilo |
| Rangoon | Kwala-Lumpur | Hong-Kong |
| Colombo | (F.M.S.) | Canton |
| Karachi | Klang (F.M.S.) | Foochow |
| Amritsar | Seremban (F.M.S.) | Shanghai |
| Delhi | Bangkok | Tientsin |
| Penang | Batavia | Tsingtau |
| Puket | Sourabaya | (North China) |
| Taiping (F.M.S.) | Saigon | Hankow |
| Ipoh (F.M.S.) | Haiphong | Yokohama |
| | | Kobe |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Kasagra is delicious in taste, does not gripe, tones up and restores the bowel to its healthy condition. An ideal tonic and curative laxative.
D-20

## BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kwala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Do Hongkew |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taipeh |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | New York | Tsingtau |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yokohama |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital ..... £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £500,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves.
A 6

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advetisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

EMPRESS HOTEL, Nasik Road, Deolali has accommodation for a limited number during 'Xmas holidays. 2679

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. it cases cataract in four weeks. No pain, no harm Rs. 3 per week. Two day's medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. Proprietors, J. L. DE SOUZA and D. SANTOS.

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "I have been most comfortable here more so than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2464 A.

## WANTED

WANTED a STEWARD for the Delhi Club, Ld., salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY. 902

WANTED—A TEACHER Matric passed. Pay Rs. 20 to 25. Apply in writing to the HEAD MASTER Ramji Assur School, Ghatkoper. 2671

WANTED ELECTRICIAN for the Belgaum Club, to have charge of engine and lighting. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem and overtime. Conditions on application. Apply HON. SECRETARY. 916

WANTED.—YOUNG LADY of quiet habits to share a Flat on Colaba Causeway from 1st January. Electric lights, Good Table, Moderate Terms. Apply "XXX" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED SUBSCRIBERS to a Shorthand Monthly of 16 pages reading matter. Appealing to every Shorthand-writer from a beginner to a reporter. Annual subscription Rs. 2-8 only.
Apply for sample copy enclosing one anna stamp to—
EDITOR, SHORTHANDER.
918 Lahore.

WANTED.—ARABIC and TURKISH INTERPRETERS for employment with the troops in Mesopotamia. Men must be fit and willing for field service.
Applications must reach the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT of Bombay, Political Department, Secretariat, by the 31st January, 1916. 2659

WANTED a few good SENIOR PROOF READERS for the Government of Bihar and Orissa Press. Only thoroughly capable and experienced men need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to—
The Superintendent,
Government Press,
917 P. O. Gulzarbagh (Patna).

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Arts or Science, an UNDERGRADUATE. A Maulvi able to teach Persian upto Matriculation (Allahabad University) and a Hindi knowing Hindu Mistress well up in fine arts. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials stating ones strong subjects and minimum salary expected.
DIWAN,
Narsingarh,
2590 Central India.

THE post of VICE-PRINCIPAL of the Dacca Law College will be vacant early in January. The salary is Rs. 750 per mensem. There is no pension, and the Vice-Principal will be allowed to undertake Chamber practice only. Applications, which must be from Graduates with high legal qualifications, should be sent with copies of testimonials to the Undersigned not later than the 27th of December next.
W. A. J. ARCHBOLD,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Law College, Dacca.
Dacca Law College,
The 2nd December, 1915. 901

WANTED.—A CHIEF OFFICER for the Barsi City Municipality on a pay of Rs. 150—10—200 plus Conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 p.m. an L. C. E. or B. E. with experience of Municipal work will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned before 15th January, 1916, stating age, caste, with tstimonials and a certificate of physical fitness.
R. M. SANE, President.
Barsi City Municipality.
Municipal Office.
Barsi 17th December, 1915.
2664

## WANTED

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENT CLERK who knows typewriting well. Pay upto Rs. 50 per month. Only right man need apply, with testimonials, to Box No. 671 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2681

AN ENERGETIC YOUTH, with a good command of English, seeks EMPLOYMENT in any capacity. Excellent references, Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 672, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2683

WANTED.—Immediately a qualified Hindoo VETERINARY GRADUATE on temporary service. Apply before the 25th instant to the SECRETARY, Bombay Pinjrapole, Post Girgaon. 2680

WANTED.—Workmen to work on Foster's hand socks machines also one to supervise knowing repairs and pressing. Apply RUNCHORDAS PURSHOTAM LAXMI NIVAS, GIRGAON. 2635

WANTED by an experienced PARSI UNDERGRADUATE, S. L. French, tuitions or any other employment from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. (S.T.), and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. or later. For particulars apply to Box No. 123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.—SCIENCE MASTERSHIP.—Applications are invited from gentlemen with English qualifications, who would be able to join, if appointed, early in 1916.
Salary for the first three years, Rs. 400 per mensem and furnished quarters.
Apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 900.

## FOR SALE.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

## TO BE LET.

OFFICE ROOMS TO LET from 1st January, 1916, opposite Rajabhai Tower. Apply to T. YUASA, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort. 2686

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO BE LET.—Over Allahabad Bank well lighted rooms for offices, lift electric light, fans, minton tiled water closet, Apply ERUCHSHAW HAKIM Eruchshaw Building, Hornby Road. 2388

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe.
2461

TO BE LET.—AINA MAHAL, commodious for very large families, Rajas, Sardars, Parel, on High Hill, near Government House, Bhoiwada Road, sea view all round minton tiled water closet very large 3 acre compound with garden also two small one-storied bungalows, same compound. Apply ERUCHSHAW HAKIM Eruchshaw Building, Hornby Road. 2388

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF PRINCE KUMAR SHRI RAM KHACHAR ALA KHACHAR, Deceased

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Kumar Shri Ram Khachar Ala Khachar, a Prince and a property holder living on the income of his property, late of Rajkot Hindu inhabitant deceased who died at Rajkot on or about the 3rd day of July 1914 and probate of whose Will with four codicils therto having effect throughout the whole of British India was granted on the 15th day of December, 1915 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Prince Kumar Shri Harbhamji of Morvi, Mr. Gulabrai Vajeshanker Chhaya and Mr. Wala Jasa Raning of Baldhoi (Kathiawar) the executors named in the said Will are hereby required to send in their claims to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co. attorneys for the said executors at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised. Notice is also given that all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. at their abovementioned address.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1915.
EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
2652 Attorneys for the Executors.

### THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 24th and 25th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 2691.

## NOTICES.

THE 30th
# INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
1915, BOMBAY.

27th, 28th & 29th December, 1915.

## VISITORS' TICKETS.

VISITORS' TICKETS for Rs. 20, 15 and Rs. 10 for seats in the Pandal and ladies' tickets for Rs. 5 each for seats on the platform are being reserved at the Ticket Office, on the Congress grounds, Marine Lines Maidan. A large number of these tickets have been disposed of. Persons intending to reserve seats should apply without delay.

Unreserved visitors' tickets for Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 for seats in the Pandal and ladies' tickets for Rs. 3 on the platform, can also be purchased at the same time.

***Time*:—Daily 11 a. m. to 7-30 p. m.**
2675.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SYED HOOSEIN BIN SYED MAHOMED TABATABAI, of Bombay Mogal Mahomedan Inhabitant has at a public auction held on the 17th instant sold to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of the free hold tenure situate at Jail Road or Imamwada Road in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 254 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 3651 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3458 (1) and Street Nos. 2—6 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Mirza Alli Khan; on or towards the South by the property of Khoja Karamalli; on or towards the East by the said Jail Road and on or towards the West by vacant ground belonging to the Imamwada of Haji Zeinul Abdi.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1915.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
2670 Purchaser's Attorneys.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of FRAMJEE COWASJEE DUBASH, .....Deceased.
COWASJEE FRAMJEE DUBASH Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the estate of the abovenamed FRAMJEE COWASJEE DUBASH, who died at Bombay, on or about the 12th day of January, 1915, to whose estate Letters of Administration were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction to the abovenamed Petitioner Mr. Cowasjee Framjee Dubash on the 18th day of December, 1915, are hereby required to send in their claims pay the debts and hand over such property to the undersigned as attorneys for Mr. Cowasjee Framjee Dubash the administrator abovenamed to the above estate at their office at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time assets of the said estate will be distributed having regard only to the claims of which due notice has been received as aforesaid.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1915.
FORBES & CO.,
2669 Administraror's Attorneys.

### NOTICE.

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

IT is hereby notified for the information of the public that the share list of the above Company is for the present closed this day.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
2662 Agents.

### THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address—"SURETY," Bombay.

## AUCTION SALE

### BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The Sale of Carpets, silverware etc. will take place TO-DAY, at 2 p. m. belonging to the late Mr. E. A. Goll.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of all kinds of notepaper,s foolscap papers, blotting papers, writing papers bookbinding cloth, curling paper, account book packing paper, royal glazed printing papers, brown packing paper etc., TO-MORROW THURSDAY, THE 23RD INSTANT AT 2 P. M. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Mahomed Ali Rajaballi & Co., at their shop at Mira Street, Kavri Mahollo, the following:—

The goods are to be sold, to close partnership account.

A large quantity of note-papers, foolscap papers, blotting papers, writing papers, glazed printing papers, book binding cloth, curling paper silver paper, plain paper, account-book packing paper, demi printing paper, brown packing and printing paper, manilla paper, drawing paper etc., etc., etc., also office furniture such as iron safes, she'ves, electric fans, and lamps, clocks, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of Sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Bungalow, at Mahim Bazar Road.

Under instructions from the Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo with a view to wind-up the estate of the said deceased and to utilise the surplus in charity, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell to the highest bidder by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd December, 1915.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or oat formerly of the Pension and Tax tenure, but now of freehold tenure (all taxes for the redemption of the same having been paid to Government) with the messuage, tenement or bungalow, stable, cook room and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 731 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 249, New Nos. 3926 and C-3926, New Survey Nos. 1536 and 8-1536, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4743 and 4756 (3), and Street Nos. 72 and 85B, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Crustna Baloo, on or towards the West by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the North by the Mahim Bazar Cross Road, and on or towards the South by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executor and Trustee of the Will of Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo or to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 26th December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Retreat" Anderi, near Anderi Station, and next to the Parsi Fire Temple, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery, and platedware, square dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side boards and dumbwaiters, table, hanging and hall lamps, carpets, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, vases and table ornaments, fancy teapoys, cane chairs, writing tables, office chairs, one Hammond typewriter one Jost fan, glass door book cases, single and double almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, and easy chair, teapoys, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of W. E. Waite, Esq., Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

Catologues are published and the property is on view.

ON TUESDAY, the 28th December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cuffe Parade, Colaba (near the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, by Robert, Breslauer and others, rich glass, crockery and platedware, square dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side boards and dumb-waiters, table, hanging and hall lamps carpets, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, vases and table ornaments, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, roll-top writing tables, gramophane with records, hand painted pictures, door cartains, fancy teapoys, cane chairs, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, single and double almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown, presses, reclining sofas and easy chairs, tea-poys, cane and bentwood chairs, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of N. Menasche, Esq., and others.

The property of another gentlemen one 14 h.-p. 4 cylinder 5 seated Humber motor car, in good running order.

One handsome strong bay waler mare.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Office Furniture, Safes, etc., etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Liquidator the Credit Bank of India Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on Monday the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Green Street, opposite the Bombay Bank, Fort at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), very valuable office furniture, consisting of office writing table, glass door cupboards, 2 large and small iron safes, by Godrej, shelves.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

## AUCTION SALE

### BENNETT & Co.,—(*Contd.*)

AUCTION SALE of Office Furniture. Counters, Safes, etc.

Under instructions from S. B. Billimoria Esq., Official Liquidator, the Pioneer Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 27th instant sell by Public Auction, at Green Street, opposite the Bombay Bank Fort at 2.45 p.m. (S. T.), valuable office furniture, consisting of office writing table, chairs, glass cupboards, one large teakwood partition with glass panels, large and small iron safes, copying press, bookstands, wall clocks, etc., etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messers. BENNETT and CO., will sell by public Auction, at Bombay Salvage Corps Station, Colaba, near Arthur Bunder, on account of the Concerned:—

7 Full pressed Bales of Mathia Cott n slightly damaged by Water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY BAY FORT.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash, Darabsha Bomanji Dubash and Pestonji Byramji Press the executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Sorabji Manekji Gai, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 15th Day of January, 1916, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction at the premises the undermentioned property.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being, on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 293 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 8480 and bounded on or towards the East by the Municipal Stables on or towards the west by Frere Road on or towards the North by the property lately or now of Bora Tyeballi Ibrahimji and on or towards the South by the property lately or now of Shapurji Hormasji Toddywalla which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1869 street Nos. 27 to 29 Frere Road and were formerly in the occupation of the said Sorabji Maneckji Gai and his tenants and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said executors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors for the vendors at No. 14K Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1915.

### MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 2329.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GHOGHARI MOHOLLA NIZAM STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers, will TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5 p. m., sell the following property on the premises, by order of Messrs. Tybjee Dayabhoy & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Noorbai widow of Ebrahim Mussa & Khatizabai wife of Ali Mahomed in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees by virtue of the Mortgage deed dated 12th February, 1914.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Ghoghari Moholla and Nizam Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and admeasuring 128 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2324, 2602, new No. 9378, old Survey No. 15878 new Survey No. 1058 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "C" Ward No. 6263, and Street Nos. 180, 182, 184, 186, 186, 190, 192, 194, and 75 and is bounded as follows, that to say, on the North by the property of Ghanchi Dervesh Babus, on the South public passage, on the East Ghoghari Street, on the West by the property of Haji Esse Haji Esmailjee and which said premises are in the occupation of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Documents apply to the above attorneys at their office No. 15 Esplanade Road Fort or to the undersigned.

BAILEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1915.

### K. A. READYMONEY & CO

SALE OF A FLOUR AND OIL MILLS AND AN OIL ENGINE, SITUATE AT BYCULLA HAYNES ROAD, AGRIPADA.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by public auction TO-MORROW THURSDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 a.m., at the above address by order of the mortgagee Mr. Naorojee Pallonjee Khatao and on account and risk of the mortgagor Parsee Kawasjee Mervanjee Kawaruna by the power of sale reserved in the Indenture of mortgage dated 23rd September, 1915.

Further particulars and condition of sale can be obtained from the undersigned.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1915.

## AUCTION SALE

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 631.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH DECEMBER, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On THURSDAY, the 30th December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the 2nd floor of Meher Mansions opposite the Bandstand, Fort, very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished English-made furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-safes, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almirahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side boards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas, tables, hat stands, book cases, single and double iron and brass bedsteads, engraved pier tables, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, washing table, ice box with refrigerator, towel horse, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of D. M. Tombroff, Esq., the Official Liquidator of Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1915.

### MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd December, 1915, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of empty casks, K. oil tins, lamps of sorts, brackets, drums, paint cans varnish tins, G. I. buckets, forges, files, beam and platform scales, hoop iron, trolly wheels furniture, glass, Manilla rope, leather cuttings, cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes, I. R. cutting and scrap and rubber pipes, vacuum pipes, zinc lining, clocks, bells, leather belts, copper utensils, brass couplings, hammerss, augers, locks electric regulators glass globes, switch boards, iron-safes, copper scrap, typewriter, motor tyres and tubes, ratchet braces, flooring tiles hat case and soup pans, lenses, chimney, globes, wicks, taps and dies belt driven dynamo, ink bottles, acid jars empty, carboys, asbestos, blankets, and soundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within one month from the day of sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1915.

## AMUSEMENTS

### IMPERIAL CINEMA.

LOOK OUT FOR
OUR NEXT BIG SERIAL
with
MISS PEARL WHITE
in the leading rôle

WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS. THEY WILL INTEREST YOU.

### EXCELSIOR THEATRE

LAST PERFORMANCE
LAST PERFORMANCE

(In aid of the Indo-British Institution and such other charity as the audience may select.)

Under the Patronage of
T. E. The Governor & Lady Willingdon

### "THE GEISHA"

(By special arrangement with Mr. Bandmann

Full Chorus and Orchestra:

New Scenery, kindly supplied by Mr. Bandmann free of charge, and Dresses.

Booking Office at Messrs S. ROSE & Co.

*Note*:—Purchasers of seats in stalls, dress circle, or boxes, are entitled to one vote per seat for such charity or war fund as they may select. The charity or war fund receiving the largest number of votes, will share the profits with the Indo-British Institution

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

## AMUSEMENTS.


# IMPERIAL
CINEMA
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

**"WHEN JUSTICE SLEEPS"**

If Justice has scales on her eyes, can she be trusted to see those in her hands?

ANSWERED IN THIS

**The third of a series of remarkable human interest dramas on the recurrent theme of——**

**WHO? PAYS**

TIME 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. daily. PRICES AS USUAL

**5-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 5-30**

THE BIGGEST AND BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN BOMBAY!

**5-30 "THE PRISONER OF ZENDA" 5-30**

And the sequel

**6-45 "RUPERT OF HENTZAU" 6-45**

**Shown complete in one performance.**

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for those who were unfortunate in being unable to see the two finest acted Romantic films ever brought to Bombay.

BRITISH PRODUCERS: BRITISH PLAYERS: BRITISH EXCELLENCE.

**GREEN'S RESTAURANT AND 'TAJ MAHAL HOTEL."**

APOLLO BUNDER

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR

**X'MAS EVE AND NEW YEAR'S EVE.**

By kind permission of their Excellencies, the Governor's Band will play a selected programme of music, under the direction of Mr. E. A. Barratt, from 7 p.m. to midnight, on Green's Roof Garden Restaurant, where special dinners consisting of 10 courses, will be served at Rs. 6 per head, on both nights.

The "Taj Mahal" Hotel Orchestra will play a selected programme of music on the ground floor of Green's Restaurant, from 7 p.m. to midnight on both nights.

A la Carte service will only be available on the ground floor Restaurant. Special Dinners consisting of 10 courses will only be served on the 1st floor Restaurant, at the reduced rate of Rs. 5 per head.

Drinks will be served at the usual prices.

Dinners will also be served at Rs. 5 per head at the "TAJ" Restaurant, where both the Bands can be heard, on both nights.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

The following Orchestras will play selected programmes of music on the following days, at the "TAJ," where dinners on all the occasions will be served at Rs. 5 per head.

The Excelsior Orchestra, during dinner from 7-30 to 9 p.m., and DANCE MUSIC from 9-30 to midnight on X'MAS EVE and NEW YEAR'S EVE.

The "Taj Mahal" Orchestra, during dinner, on X'MAS DAY and NEW YEAR'S DAY.

H. E. the Governor's Band, from 8-30 p.m. to 11 p.m., on BOXING DAY, SUNDAY, the 26th DECEMBER.

To avoid disappointment customers are requested to book tables early.

Orders can be booked either at the "Taj Mahal" or Green's Restaurant.

CH. STENGLER,
General Manager,
"Taj Mahal" Hotel and
Green's Restaurant.

NEW
**ALEXANDRA CINEMA**
Near Crawford Market. Telephone 1882.
*To-night.* *To-night.*
**THE ZUDORA MYSTERY.**
2nd Week. Episodes IV to VI. 6 Parts
8,000 Feet.
The Supreme Serial Achievement of one of The World's Greatest Producers.
A SERIAL MASTERPIECE ORIGINAL IN CONCEPTION.
3 Shows Nightly :—7. 8-45. 10-30 S. T.
HALF RATES NO ADVANCE.
Illustrated Booklet Half Anna.

**SKATING RINK**
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 24th, 25th and 26th, there will be Morning Sessions each day from 9 to 11 in lieu of Practice Sessions.
Friday, 24th December 1915.
CHRISTMAS DANCE.
Special Matinee for children every Saturday
AT 4-30 P. M.
Admission, with use of skates, As. 4.
Friday, 14th January 1916.
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY**
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
NOW OPEN PERMANENTLY.
**6-45 p.m. TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.**
GREAT INDIAN FILM:
**THE PEARL OF THE GANGES.**
A THRILLING DRAMA
in which even the wild
beasts act their parts perfectly.
The brilliant scenes are laid in
GORGEOUS PALACES and WILD JUNGLES.
Comedies :—
"POOR OLD UNCLE"
A comedy caused through jumping to conclusions.
"FATHER'S BRILLIANT IDEA"
Tips for parents with marriageable daughters.
Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE
Oriental Music
By the Orchestra under Mr. W. S. Bond adds great effect to the Great Indian Film.
Prices: Rs. 2; Re. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & As. 4
Royal Opera House will present cinema of a refined class, high in tone with orchestral music creditable to the theatre, during such times as the theatre is not occupied by Theatricals. Only artistes of the best standard and intelligence will be allowed to perform. Pictures, words or acting with the effect of demoralising youthful ideas will be prohibited.
Artistes and Companies who had unavoidably to be refused owing to the Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their applications for occupancy.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner,
**AMICHAND GOVINDJI**
The oldest and most popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone, No. 676
This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Fericadan Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*
1 THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
2 THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
3 HALVAS of different description such as:. (a) Mahim Halva (or Div). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds. (c) Gummy Halva. (d) Rose scented Halva (e) Vanilla Halva, (f) Muskati Halva (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. orders will receive our attention
The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues. [A 7


## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 21

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dwarka | Prince | Busreh |
| Sangola | Baker | New Castle |

### DEPARTURES

Dec. 21.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linga | Cutbush | | Karachi |

The following steamers received port clearance on Tuesday:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steamer:— | Shinkoku Maru | for | Karachi |
| " | Jehangir | for | Mauritius |

The following vessels entered the docks for loading

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steamer:— | Sardinia | for | China |
| " | Sangola | for | Calcutta |

Tuesday, 21st December, 1915.

S. S. Iyo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 21st instant.

S. S. Siracusa:—The steamer Siracusa on arrival to-day from Genoa, will enter the docks for loading for Naples.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The steamer Kirin Maru entered the Princes Dock for loading for Kobe.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain E. [illegible] arrived here yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sangola:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sangola, 3,348 tons, Captain H. J. Baker, arrived here yesterday from New castle with a general cargo coal and 537 Australian horses on board.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru:—The steamer Shinkoku Maru, 3,100 tons, Captain Y. Kuchiki, will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

S. S. Jehangir:—The steamer Jehangir, 3,360 tons, Captain E. R. Lewis, will sail to-day for Mauritius, via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

### PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. Southerland | Kreagh | D. Nanji & Sons |
| B. Kirin Maru | Sasaki | N. Y. Kaisha |
| C & R. Mayori Maru | Taniguchi | N. Y. Kaisha |
| K. Rahmadi | Wheeler | T. M. & Co |
| N Weardale | Foster | D. N. & Co |
| O. Lawoe | Webb | T. M. & Co |

### HARBOUR WALL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Courland | | |
| Irrawadi | | K. N. & Co |
| Kaveri | Marmagoa | B. S. N. Co |
| Netrawati | | |
| Poonani | | |

### VICTORIA DOCK

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Highland Monarch | Scott | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 3 | Vancouver | Findlay | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 4 | Forerie | Young | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 6 | Montebello | Himalaia | Italian S. N. Co |
| 8 | Lorie | Shaddeck | L. Dryfus |
| 9 | Shinkoku Maru | Kuchiki | O. S. Kaisha |
| 10 | Orna | LeGrand | M. M. & Co |
| 12 | Shirala | Galsey | M.M. & Co |

### ALEXANDRA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sardinia | Jeffrey | P. & O. Co |
| 3 | Monzara | Drake | P. & O. Co |
| 4 | Chantala | Hill | M. M. & Co |
| 5 | Kashgar | Rivers | P. & O. Co |
| 5 | Jelavertt | Lewis | T. M. & Co |
| 6 | Canara | Rose | M. M. & Co |

### HARBOUR WALL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cigale | | T. M. & Co |

### VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barpeta | Morgan | M. M. & Co |
| Begum | | T. M. & Co |
| Chindwara | Abbott | M. M. & Co |
| City of Naples | Rene | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Clan Ferguson | Marrit | J. Finlay & Co |
| Dwarka | Prince | M. M. & Co |
| Havildar | Park | T. M. & Co |
| Jeddah | Lotus | T. M. & Co |
| Khedive | Courtenay | T. M. & Co |
| Nurani | Thomson | T. M. & Co |
| Pondna | Andreasen | M. M. & Co |
| Quetta | Nelson | M. M. & Co |
| Rialdar | Oakesmott | T. M. & Co |
| Scindia | Erskine | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Sangola | Baker | M. M. & Co |

### EXPORTS.

Dec. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Weardale (s) 52 bales wool D. Nagie, 26 bales wool R. Ragunathdas, 90 bales wool V. Oomersee, 200 bales cotton waste G. Veerji & Co., 127 bales cottonfly H. E. Bode & Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Kashgar (s) 6 bales goat skins R. M. Kooka, 7 bales cowhides R. M. Kooka, 15 bales cowhides H. Aomer & Sons, 2 bales calf skins H. Aomer & Sons, 1 bale sheep skins H. Aomer & Sons, 22 bales goat and sheep skins M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 65 bales cowhides M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 33 bales cowhides Abba & Joomabhoy & Co., 33 bales cowhides E. D. E. H. Mahomed, 60 bales cowhides E. D. Sassoon & Co., 17 bales cowhides H. M. H. Oosman, 100 bales hemp J. Rustomjee, 12 bales cowhides A. Cassum, 20 bales hemp K. Visrana & Co., 130 cwt. kismiss Aldridge Sulana & Co., 205 cwt. kismiss J. Nurbharam 100 cwt. kismiss H. Balden, 340 cwt. kismiss, E Mahomed, 105 cwt. gum arabic E. Jethabhoy, 284 cwt. indigo Cox's Shipping Agency, 72 cwt. indigo David Sassoon & Co., 63 cwt. M. o P. shells A. H. Bundally, 8 cwt. deer horns E. Molidina, 15 cwt. cuttle fish M. A. Kayum, 8 bales cowhides P. E. Boyce & Sons, 152 bales hemp F. E. Campbell & Co., 131 cwt. kismiss P. Jethabhoy, 450 cwt. kismiss J. Govindji, 950 cwt. kismiss A Jugganath, 201 cwt. cassein J. C. Mehta, 188 cwt. cassein I. Duncan Stratton & Co., 91 cwt. kismiss R. Dhunji & Co., 55 cwt. turmuric E. Molidina & Co., 77 cwt. turmuric J. B. Heerji, 30 cwt. fishmaws M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 51 cwt. raisins M. A. Kayum, 5 bales wooden cuttings M. A. Kayum, 2,000 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros, 32 bales cowhides H. Noormahomed & Hesa.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kashgar (s) 2 cases silk and cotton piece goods L. B. Bhastwalla.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kashgar (s) 3 bales woollen carpets Thos. Cook & Son.

FOR LONDON.

Canara (s) 260 cwt. saltpetre S. Rowji & Co., 786 cwt. raisins S. Rowji & Co., 8,000 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON OR O. K. PORTS.

Highland Monarch (s) 10,000 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Bilbster (s) 12,000 cwt. castor seed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 12,012 cwt. linseed E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Sutherland (s) 4,002 cwt. cotton seed A. Khimji.

Vancour (s) 22,000 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros, 8,000 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros, 4,000 cwt. cotton seed S. Cooverji & Co., 2,000 cwt. cotton seed B. Shivji & Co., 12,500 cwt. cotton seed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 7,500 castor seed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 16,027 cwt. cotton seed A. Khimji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Chantala (s) 1,975 cwt. linseed K. M. Nathoo, 1,500 cwt. castor seed K. M. Nathoo.

FOR NEW YORK.

Forreric (s) 201 cwt. gum ghatte E Nowroji & Co., 100 cwt. dry chillies E. Nowroji & Co., 563 cwt. cassein K. D. Banker, 83 bales sheep skins Cox's Shipping Agency, 10 cases ganja M. Jafferbhoy 30 bales wool T. Scondiram.

FOR NAPLES.

Montebello (s) 400 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Siracusa (s) 1,000 cwt. linseed K. M. Nathoo, 200 bales cotton E. Spinner & Co., 500 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mayori Maru (s) 50 bales cotton M. B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Mayori Maru (s) 150 bales cotton Y. K. G. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Mayori Maru (s) 1,300 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 50 cwt. gum arabic A. H. Mawji & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mongara (s) 200 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Mongara (s) 200 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mongara (s) 1,050 bales cotton yarn Tata Sons & Co., 150 bales cotton yarn David Sassoon & Co., 650 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mongara (s) 1,100 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co., 150 bales cotton twist Tata Sons & Co., 6 cwt. opletes Chungtai, 31 cwt. sharkfins S. Vazir, 126 bales cotton yarn W H. Brady & Co.

Sardinia (s) 188 cwt. myrabollams C. Maneckji, 263 cwt. myrabollams C. M. Bheshania & Co., 200 bales cotton twist C. Bomanji & Co., 800 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardinia (s) 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 1,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David & Co., 425 bales cotton twist A. E. J. Abraham, 200 bales cotton twist C. Bomanji & Co.

### IMPORTS.

Brig. Flor de Dir from Muscat Agents, G Bhimji.—904 nungs 508 bags 31 kos. dry fish, 167 cases 1,415 packages dates.

S. S. Sangola from Newcastle Agents, M. M. & Co.—2,441 tons coal, 537 nos horses, 3 nos. greyhound, 90 casks tallow, 1,650 bags clavafi.

S. S. Dwarka from Busreh Agents M. M. & Co.—10 tins pearls, 2 bundles specie, 40 kegs paint, 4 bags lucern seeds, 11 bundles skins, 10 bags salted fish, 199 cases nails, 344 bags almonds, 1 box carpet, 445 bags A. kernels, 908 bags 4 boxes 114 cases 279 bundles 750 baskets dates.

S. S. Kashgar from Calcutta Agents P. & O. S. N. Co.—1,881 bags betelnuts, 5 cases cotton red thread.

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 21st December 1915 was 30.245 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

### TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 20th December, 1915.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | 29.964 | inches. |
| Temperature of Air | 79 8 | degrees. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 69.7 | " |
| Dew Point | 64.7 | " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.612 | " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole cloudy=10) | 4.0 | " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 85 9 | " |
| Minimum do. do. | 71.9 | " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | ENE, NWN | |
| Movement of Wind do. do. | 188 | Inches |

### LADY WILLINGDON SCHEME.

### MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE CLASSES.

An examination of the Elementary Class in Maternity and Infant Welfare organised by Mrs. Shirin D. F. Panthaki, under the auspices of the Lady Willingdon Scheme, Bombay Sanitary Association, and lectured by Dr. K. S. Patel, was held on the 31st October, 1915, in which the following candidates are declared successful:—

Mrs. Shirin D. F. Panthaki; Mrs. Shirinbai Darasha Aria; Miss Bapai Barjorji Patel; Miss Shirin Ratansha Bharucha; Mrs. Aimai D. Naoroji; Misses Dinbai Pirosha Lalcaca; Shirin Rustamji Dalal; Dhanmai Naservanji Librarian; Jerbanoo Nasservanji Libraran; Jarbanoo Pardoonji Taraporevala; Tehemina Aeucon Thanawala; Gool Rustamji Dalal; Navajbanoo Rustamji Panthaki; Tehemina Ratansha Bharucha; Goolan Ratansha Bharucha; Dosan Jamaspji Contractor; Mrs. Aimai Hormasji Master; Miss Gaimai Nasservanji Hakim; Misses Khurshed Sorabji Pastakia; Banoo Rustamji Daruvala; Khurshed Mervanji Mehta and Katayun Rustamji Panthaki.

### G. I. P. RY. LOCAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I draw through your valuable columns the attention of the G. I. P. Railway authorities to the grievances of a number of daily local passengers of there being no fast train Local service between Dadar and Bombay, although the number of passengers who entrain and detrain at Dadar Station during the mornings and evenings respectively is far greater than at any other station (Musjid excluded) within the Island of Bombay.

Would the authorities, therefore, consider the feasibilty of running one Local train both ways as a fast train from Dadar to Bombay, or Dadar to Musjid and Bombay, as this will be a great boon to a number of daily passengers, who have now to spend so much time unnecessarily both ways.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway, which is a sister Railway within the Island of Bombay, is running a similar fast Local train from Dadar leaving at 10-15 a.m., and arriving at Church Gate at 10-30 a.m. and another corresponding train back leaving Church Gate at 5-40 p.m. These two trains the authorities realise, afford so much convenience to the public that they have not changed the time of this train for several years now.

It was very eagerly expected by some Local passengers that the example set by the sister Railway system would be followed by the G. I. P. Railway immediately the quadrupling of the lines between Bombay and Thana was completed, forgetting that unless such grievances are brought to the Railway Company's notice it is not possible for them to be attended to, and it is with this spirit that I have sought to ventilate these grievances through your widely read paper in the hope that the Railway authorities will kindly take the matter into their serious consideration and have the grievances remedied promptly.—Yours, etc.,

P. K. J.

### ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Dec. 21.

There has been a slight shower at Pamban, elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Forecast:—No change.

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

**Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 21st December, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.**

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the east Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme north; night temperature is generally below normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has become normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Day temperature continues in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been Conditions are unsettled in north-west and central India and in Gujarat and Kathiawar but no precipitation of importance appears likely in these regions. Dry weather is likely also elsewhere.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 21st of December 1915.*

| STATIONS | Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours | Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours | Humidity: 8 A. M. | Rainfall: past 24 hours | Rainfall: total 1st November to date. | Departure, 1st November to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | 67.7 | 51.2 | 77 | .. | 0 | —3.32 |
| Do. (20th) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jask | 79.9 | 55.5 | 46 | .. | 0 | —1.15 |
| Do. (20th) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Muskat | 78.4 | 66.3 | 52 | .. | 0.27 | —0.52 |
| o. (20th) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 72.3 | 38.6 | 68 | .. | 0.08 | —0.19 |
| Rawalpindi | 75.0 | 31.7 | 78 | .. | 0.19 | —0.51 |
| Lahore | 68.2 | 36.1 | 91 | .. | 0.15 | —0.16 |
| Hissar | 73.7 | 37.5 | 63 | .. | 0.02 | .. |
| Ambala | 70.7 | 38.1 | 70 | .. | 0.22 | —0.33 |
| Delhi | 73.0 | 46.0 | 52 | .. | 0.01 | —0.41 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 73 0 | 45.7 | 54 | .. | 0 | —0.25 |
| Mainpuri | 73.5 | 44.8 | 43 | .. | 0.01 | —0.38 |
| Jhansi | 76.1 | 44.8 | 53 | .. | 0.01 | —0.28 |
| Cawnpore | 71.0 | 44.9 | 78 | .. | 0 | —0.9 |
| Allahabad | 71.4 | 44.9 | 81 | .. | 0 | —0.56 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 72.3 | 37.8 | 62 | .. | 0 | —0.17 |
| Karachi | 77.1 | 58.0 | 39 | .. | 0 | —0.11 |
| Ajmer | 76.4 | 47 0 | 58 | .. | 0.04 | —0.32 |
| Jaipur | 78.0 | 48.3 | 42 | .. | 0.11 | —0.18 |
| Kotah | 80.6 | 53.6 | 58 | .. | 0 | —0.30 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 79.3 | 51 3 | 24 | .. | 0 | —0.15 |
| Dwarka | 82.0 | 65.1 | 61 | .. | 0.19 | 0.13 |
| Veraval | 88.0 | 64.6 | 43 | .. | 0 | —0.34 |
| Rajkot | 80.4 | 57.9 | 42 | .. | 0 | —0.28 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 86 8 | 57.6 | 60 | .. | 0 | —0.21 |
| Surat | 88.1 | 62.9 | 50 | .. | 0 | —0.14 |
| Ahmedabad | 88.5 | 63.8 | 44 | .. | 0 | —0.19 |
| Deesa | 87.5 | 59.0 | 47 | .. | 0 | —0.15 |
| Neemuch | 78.6 | 52.8 | 48 | .. | 0 | —0.23 |
| Indore | 80.1 | 51.2 | 57 | .. | 0.11 | —0.36 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 75.5 | 44.3 | 66 | .. | 0.05 | —0.61 |
| Saugor | 74 8 | 50.8 | 49 | .. | 0.00 | —0.74 |
| Hoshangabad | 78.7 | 56.8 | 50 | .. | 0 | —0.83 |
| Khandwa | 82.4 | 54.1 | 62 | .. | 0 | —0.68 |
| Akola | 82 6 | 53.5 | 50 | .. | 0.46 | —0.41 |
| Amroati | 80 8 | 56.6 | 43 | .. | 0 | —0.85 |
| Nagpur | 79 2 | 50.7 | 46 | .. | 0 | —1.09 |
| Chanda | 80.3 | 40.4 | 79 | .. | 0.62 | —0.30 |
| Raipur | 78.2 | 54.1 | 54 | .. | 0.33 | —0.29 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 85.9 | 73.3 | 55 | .. | 0.02 | —0.39 |
| Ratnagiri | 90 3 | 70.1 | 43 | .. | 0.81 | 0.31 |
| Mormugao | 84 0 | 70.9 | 69 | .. | 0.94 | —0.14 |
| Karwar | 88.7 | 69.0 | 59 | .. | 1.07 | —0.70 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 81.5 | 53.1 | 54 | .. | 0.15 | —0.32 |
| Ahmednagar | 80.4 | 53.0 | 58 | .. | 0.70 | —0.19 |
| Poona | 81 4 | 54 9 | 59 | .. | 0.33 | —0.62 |
| Sholapur | 82 8 | 56 7 | 52 | .. | 0.89 | —0 40 |
| Bijapur | 81 0 | 54.2 | 63 | .. | 0.39 | —0.70 |
| Belgaum | 79.3 | 56.4 | 73 | .. | 0.94 | —0.75 |
| Aurangabad | 79.2 | 56.4 | 54 | .. | 0.64 | —0.04 |
| Nizamabad (Indur.) | 80.4 | 51.2 | 72 | .. | 0.78 | 0 12 |
| Hyderabad | 77.9 | 55.2 | 67 | .. | 0.79 | —0.22 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 91.5 | 71.1 | 55 | .. | 2.15 | 5.12 |
| Calicut | 87 8 | .. | 68 | .. | 13.02 | 7.50 |
| Cochin | 93 0 | 71.7 | 68 | .. | 8.80 | 1.18 |
| Colombo | 87.5 | 71.1 | 88 | .. | 26.04 | 9.71 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 81 7 | 63.7 | 77 | .. | 20.78 | 14.89 |
| Bellary | 84.1 | 59.7 | 75 | .. | 7.27 | 5.20 |
| Cuddapah | 88.2 | 63 3 | 82 | .. | 9.32 | 5.24 |
| Madras | 84.8 | 71 9 | 77 | .. | 20.91 | 3.12 |
| Bangalore | 79.3 | 57 8 | 82 | .. | 3.31 | 0.09 |
| Coimbatore | 83 0 | 65 5 | 68 | .. | 6.33 | 2.30 |
| Trichinopoly | 87.1 | 72 1 | 71 | .. | 10.12 | 3.25 |
| Negapatam | 84.5 | 75 6 | 82 | .. | 10.76 | —7.01 |

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

| Day of week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time. | HIGH WATER: Depth on Still | LOW WATER: Day of Month | LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time. | LOW WATER: Depth on Still |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec | h. m. | ft. in. | Dec | h. m. | ft. in. |
| TU | 21 | m 10 50 | 25 4 | 21 | m 5 23 | 20 4 |
| | | 11 59a | 28 5 | | 4 51a | 16 2 |
| WED | 22 | m 11 27 | 25 6 | 22 | m 5 55 | 20 0 |
| | | | | | 5 23a | 16 2 |
| THUR | 23 | m 0 29 | 28 7 | 23 | m 6 27 | 19 9 |
| | | 0 3a | 25 6 | | 5 54a | 16 8 |
| FRI. | 24 | m 0 58 | 28 7 | 24 | m 7 0 | 19 3 |
| | | 0 39a | 25 6 | | 6 25a | 16 7 |
| SAT. | 25 | m 1 26 | 28 5 | 25 | m 7 34 | 19 7 |
| | | 1 16a | 25 5 | | 6 55a | 17 1 |
| SUN | 26 | m 1 55 | 28 1 | 26 | m 8 9 | 19 6 |
| | | 1 55a | 25 2 | | 7 24a | 17 9 |
| MON | 27 | m 2 26 | 27 8 | 27 | m 8 45 | 19 5 |
| | | 2 49a | 24 11 | | 8 6a | 18 7 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| Dec. | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| 21 (Tuesday) | 7h. 7m. | 6h. 6m |
| 22 (Wednesday) | 7h 7m. | 6h. 6m |
| 23 (Thursday) | 7h 8m. | 6h. 7m |
| 24 (Friday) | 7h 8m. | 6h. 7m |
| 25 (Saturday) | 7h. 9m. | 6h. 8m |
| 26 (Sunday) | 7h. 9m. | 6h. 9m |
| 27 (Monday) | 7h. 10m. | 6h. 9m |

PHASES OF THE MOON:—
Full Moon 1915 December 21d 6h 22-3 p.m.
Last Quarter " " 30d 6h 28-8 a.m.

One of the Special Commissioners, Mr. T. P. Ellis, being still ill and unable to attend the court, the Lahore Special Tribunal has had to be closed for another two days. The Court will now reopen after the Christmas holidays on the 3rd January 1916.


**Building-up after illness**

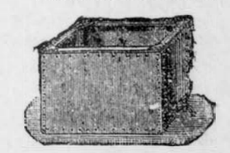
After illness every part of the body needs building-up and strengthening. The nerves need nourishing. Only in this way can health be regained.

SCOTT'S Emulsion offers the surest and shortest way to regain health and strength and to prevent further illness whether in adults or children.

SCOTT'S Emulsion nourishes without taxing the digestive organs. It enriches the blood, builds up wasted tissues and brings back the colour, vigour and energy of health. Insist on

**SCOTT'S Emulsion**

THE
**ORIENTAL IRON WORKS.**
MANUFACTURERS OF



STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS;
Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire-escapes, Gate Railings, etc.
KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE,
GOLPITHA, BOMBAY No. 4.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
**ROYAL YAKUTI**
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

**X'MAS! X'MAS! X'MAS!**
**THE ENGLISH TRADING Co.**
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
Present their Best Compliments of the Season to their Customers and request the favour of their kindly inspecting the huge varieties of
TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, FANCY GOODS AND PRESENTATION ARTICLES
laid out for show in their large premises at HORNBY ROAD, opp. MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co., LTD., and which will be given away at marvellously low prices to suit every pocket.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
Opp. to Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.

**JAPANESE PILSENER BEER**
replaces
GERMAN PILSENER
**DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY**
The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.
ASAHI BRAND
STAR BRAND
OLD FISHER
COCK BRAND
The Best Brands in Japan, Nothing to match them in quality
Sole Agents.
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LD
Sub-Agents: D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.
D. D. BARIA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

# COMMERCIAL.

## COPPER.

American producers continue to push their prices up almost from day to day, and it seems as if whatever surplus metal existed in the United States a few months ago has been swept up, for all accounts agree that it is almost impossible to obtain early delivery from any other producers, a number of whom are absolutely sold out for weeks ahead. Under these circumstances it is useless to expect any abatement in the stringency and with the increasing speculative interest in the market, the more exacting attitude of first hands has had the inevitable result, and prices of warrants show a further and substantial advance. The optimistic feeling in America finds now a much fuller reflex outsider and even admitting that America is indulging in a wild gamble, it has at least the solid foundation of insatiable consumption on the part of the Allied Governments. There has been considerable business done in refined copper, both in America and here, and it is regarded as a point of interest that, notwithstanding the excessively high prices ruling, new electrification schemes are coming along in America, the execution of which will entail the consumption of very heavy copper tonnages. The copper statistics have again been most encouraging to producers, and fresh considerable decreases shown in the visible supply testify to the extent to which metal is going into consumption on this side of the Atlantic. There are, of course, the unrelieved shipping difficulties to be considered but the main trouble in copper seems to be the scarcity of metal.

## RUBBER.

The crude rubber market was restless during mail week. The demand was at one period decidedly excited, and although there was a set-back of ¼d. per lb. or so after prices had reached 2s. 9¼d. for plantation No. 1 latex, the market had another spurt to over that figure. The demand was pretty general, and considerable business was put through. Present conditions are anything but comfortable for consumers, who appear to be much concerned as to future supplies, chiefly on account of anxiety owing to safety of the shipping routes. They are experiencing great trouble, too, in getting hold of rubber already due against old contracts, the delivery of which is almost hopelessly hung up through dock labour scarcity and protracted railway delays. Dealers, too, have found themselves in a rather awkward position, for they have had considerable difficulty in securing cover against their outstanding engagements, which also applies to some extent to several of the estates through the much delayed discharge of the ships, while on frequent occasions brokers had next to nothing left on their counters. The force of repurchases of late has undoubtedly contributed to the buoyancy of the market. Business has been more particularly confined to deliveries this side of Christmas.

## TIN.

With considerably increased activity in tin, prices were at one period driven up to £171 for cash delivery, but the market afterwards dropped to £169 for forward delivery, from which a good recovery ensued. The predominating part taken in the dealings by America tends to render the market rather uncertain, although an upward movement was not justified because of the much stronger position disclosed by the last monthly satistics. So far as can be gathered there is no indication of excessive supplies, although the Straits shipments for the current month are expected to turn out pretty full. Uncertainty regarding arrivals owing to German and Austrian submarine activities in the Mediterranean had something to do with the recent acive Transatlantic demand. The London stocks have been getting rather low, which has resulted in the enforcement of considerable premium on "Straits" tin over standard.

## TEA.

In spite of a further curtailment of the supplies at last month's tea auctions, the market has remained unsettled and weakly inclined, though the further set-back in prices was almost confined to the common and cheaper grades, especially of Indian tea, which depreciated fully ¼d. per lb. The moderate quantities of Ceylon descriptions coming on the market have been fairly well absorbed, and there has been a pretty steady demand for the good medium to finer qualities of both Indian and Ceylon growths, but there is no denying the fact that the supply of common and inferior tea is rather unwieldy. Notable quantities of the latter have been withdrawn lately from the catalogues, but the demand continues unwilling, while quality has shown further deterioration. The general statistical position, moreover is not encouraging, for the present stocks are about double those of a year ago, while home consumption has been to some extent interfered with by the much higher duty in force. The adjustment of prices seems likely to proceed further until equilibrium is restored.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Dec. 20th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. | 10,000 |
| " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | 1,000 |
| " Sales of East Indian .. .. | .. |
| " Imports .. .. .. | 1,000 |
| Mid. Americans .. .. .. | ..7.50+11 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. .. .. .. | ..9.85+15 |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). .. | Jan. 11.93+17 |
| | Mar. 12.22+16 |
| New York Official noon call | Jan. 11.91+ 9 |
| | Mar. 12.20+10 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. .. | Jan. 11.80+16 |
| | Mar. 12.12+33 |

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—invigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new. A 3

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated Sales ..... | 10,000 |
| Total Imports ..... | 59,000 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months. | To-day's price | |
|---|---|---|
| December. | 7.39 | |
| Dec.-Jan. | 7.39 | +4 |
| Jan.-Feb. | 7.39 | |
| Feb.-Mar. | 7.37 | |
| Mar.-Apl. | 7.36 | + |
| Apl.-May. | 7.32 | |
| May-June. | 7.28 | |
| June-July. | 7.24 | |
| July-Aug. | 7.21 | |
| Aug.-Sept. | 7.07 | +2 |
| Sept.-Oct. | 6.91 | |
| Oct.-Nov. | 6.86 | |

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 20th.

| Months. | To-day's closing price. | Advance on previous close |
|---|---|---|
| December | 7.35 | 15 |
| Dec.-Jan. | 7.35 | 15 |
| Jan. Feb. | 7.35 | 15 |
| Feb.-Mar. | 7 34 | 14 |
| Mar.-Apl. | 7.33 | 13 |
| Apl.-May | 7.29 | 12 |
| May-June | 7.26 | 12 |
| June-July | 7.22 | 12 |
| July-Aug. | 7.19 | 12 |
| Aug. Sept. | 7.05 | 12 |
| Sept.-Oct. | 6.89 | 10 |
| Oct.-Nov. | 6.84 | 10 |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 20th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal, "Good" .. .. | 4.95 | |
| " " "Fully Good" .. | 5.10 | |
| " " "Fine" .. .. | 5.25 | |
| M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good" .. | 5.45 | |
| " " " "Fine" .. | 5.75 | |
| M.G. Broach, "Good" .. .. | 6.45 | + 5 |
| " " "Fully Good" .. | 6.60 | |
| " " "Fine" .. .. | 6.75 | |
| M.G. Scinde, "Good" .. .. | 4.95 | |
| " " "Fully Good" .. | 5.10 | |
| " " "Fine" .. .. | 5.25 | |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 20th

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 30,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 3,000 |
| " " to Continent .. | Nil. |
| Futures at New York January . | 11.91+5 |
| Futures at New York March .. | 12.20+5 |
| Spot Cotton at New York .. | 12.10+5 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. | 11.69+13 |
| Futures at New Orleans January | 11.75+1 |
| Futures at New Orleans March .. | 12.09+3 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality).. | 7½ |
| Demand Bills .. .. .. | 4.72.35 |
| Silver Commercial Bars .. .. | 54⅜ |

### MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 18th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot | 25 1/16+1/16 |
| Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on India buying. | |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914. | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. | 5 3/16 |
| Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. | 5 5/16 |
| Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 5½ Unchgd. |
| Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months | 5½ |
| Interest day to day loans | 4½ |
| Interest 7 day market loans | 4½ |
| Amount Paid into the Bank of England about .. .. .. .. | ..£450,000 |
| Consols 2½% | 58¼+¼ |
| Rupee Paper 3½% | 53 nominal—1½ |
| Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan | 80¾ unchgd |
| Government Securities 3% | 69¼ unchgd |
| Ex: On London at Paris Francs | 27.58—.4 |

### WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 20th

| | |
|---|---|
| 3½ % 1925—1928 .. .. | £ 89⅜ unchgd |
| 4½ % 1925—1945 .. .. | £ 96⅞+1/16 |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 20th.

WHEAT.

No sellers of Indian Wheat.

Wheat afloat for United Kingdom 1,780,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. 60/6

Barietta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } March Sailer Sellers. 60/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Dec.-Jan. Sellers. 46/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold, Dec.-Jan. value. unchgd. 61/9

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure Basis. Dec.-Jan. Sellers. unchgd. 68

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Value unchgd. 61/6

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb Sellers. 75+1s. 6d.

Tone of Linseed.—Strong.

Calcutta Linseed.—Dec.-Jan. Paid Strong. 74

Toria Rapeseed, Jan.-Feb. Paid. 64+1s. 3d.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Paid 67/9+6d

COTTONSEED

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton.) Dec.-Jan. Hull Sellers. £13-0-0+10s.

METALS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £97½ | Unchanged. |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £83¾ | |
| Copper Braziers | £110 | |
| Yellow Metal | 13 | |
| Hard Spelter | nominal 65 | |
| Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool | 18/9 | |
| Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.C.B. | | |
| 4% F.O.B. Liverpool | £24/10 | |
| Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie | £4/10 | |

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta December New Crop 20

July-September Nominal 17/6

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi December New Crop. 20/7½

July-September Nominal 17/1½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta December, New Crop.

July-September, Nominal

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. December, New Crop 22/1½

July-September, Nominal 19/1½

Tone of sugar—Quiet

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan Value 3/2+¾

Ceylon Rubber January unchgd. 3/6½ to 36 ½

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 21

In sympathy with home advices the market to-day opened very steady and some business was reported in fine Bengal and Sind-Punjab.

At Colaba rates were rather irregular owing to the Indore Settlement.

Some business was reported in March Akolas.

Ready cotton was in poor demand

We quote:—

F. G. Bengal, January, 223.

Fine Akola, January, 254/5.

Good Broach, April, 289½.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

| Growths. | Fine. | F.G. | Good | Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Broach .. .. | 294 | .. | 288 | Apr. 1916 |
| M. G. Bengals .. .. | 231 | 222 | .. | Jan. 1916 |
| M.G. Benwals .. .. | 229 | .. | .. | Dec. 1915 |
| M. G. Sind Punjab .. | 224/5 | .. | .. | Jan. 1916 |
| M. G. Khandesh .. .. | 235 | .. | .. | " |
| M. G. Mathia .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat | 276 | .. | .. | Jan. 1916 |
| M. G. Nagpore .. .. | 276 | .. | .. | " |
| M. G. Akola Khm., .. | 253 | .. | .. | " |
| Do. .. | 254/5 | .. | .. | Mar. 1916 |
| M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M. G. Oomrawatee .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| H. G. Westerns .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M. G. Westerns .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| B. G. Bhagalkote .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| K. G. Bijapore .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

| Growths. | 1915-6 | 1914-5 | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh .. | 70,339 | 5,131 | pl. 65,208 |
| Central India .. | 18,284 | 615 | pl. 17,669 |
| Barsi & Nagar .. | 45,643 | 3,198 | pl. 42,445 |
| Berar .. .. | 128,918 | 31,269 | pl. 97,649 |
| Central Provinces | 27,856 | 15,911 | pl. 11,945 |
| Comptah Dharwar .. | 39,875 | | |
| North-Westerns. | 24,657 | | |
| Coconanada. | 6,152 | 15,124 | pl. 65,103 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia. | 9,637 | | |
| Dhollera .. .. | 34,090 | 5,012 | pl. 29,018 |
| Broach .. .. | 3,203 | 99 | pl. 3,104 |
| Rajputana .. | 20,997 | .. | .... |
| N. W. Prov. .. | 188,751 | 67,754 | pl. 204,226 |
| Sind-Punjab. .. | 62,222 | | |
| Persian .. .. | 372 | 21 | pl. 351 |
| American .. .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Egyptian .. .. | 171 | 391 — | 220 |
| Other Sorts .. | 1,889 | 788 | pl. 1,111 |
| Total .. | 683,042 | 145,313 | pl. 537,729 |

### THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, December, 20th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

| Growths. | Super Fine. | Fine. | Fully Good. | Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals (H.G.) | .. | 232 | 220 | .. Ready N. C. |
| Bengals (M.G.) | 250 | 236 | 226 | .. Ready N. C. |
| Scinde-Punjab (M.G.) | .. | 223 | 223 | .. 1/25 Jan.'16 |
| Khandesh (M.G.) | .. | 226 | 215 | .. Ready N. C |
| | .. | 225 | 215 | .. 1/25 Jan 16 |
| | .. | 240 | 228 | .. Ready N. C |
| Jalna (M.G.) | .. | 236 | 223 | .. 1/25 Jan.'16. |
| | .. | .. | 243 | .. Ready N. C. |
| Barsee (M. G.) | .. | .. | 256 | .. Ready N. C. |
| Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple) | .. | 258 | 250 | .. Ready N. C. |
| Akola-Khm. | .. | 260 | 252 | .. Ready N. C |
| Karanja (M. G. | .. | 25 | 248 | .. 1/25 Jan.'16. |
| Oomrawatee description(M.G.) | .. | 264 | 256 | .. Ready N. C |
| | .. | 259 | 251 | .. 1/25 Jan.'16 |
| Dhamangaum | .. | 267 | 259 | .. Ready N. C. |
| Poolgaum (M.G | .. | 265 | 257 | .. 1/25 Jan.'16. |
| Yeotmal (M.G.) | .. | 272 | 264 | .. Ready N. C. |
| | .. | 270 | 262 | .. 1/25 Jan.'16. |
| Nagpore | .. | 277 | 269 | .. Ready N. C. |
| Kamptl (M.G.) | .. | 276 | 268 | .. 1/25 Jan.'16. |
| Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.) | .. | 280 | 272 | .. Ready N. C. |
| | .. | 278 | 270 | .. 1/25 Jan.'16 |
| Broach (M. G.) | .. | 298 | .. | .. Feb.-March. |
| | .. | 296 | 290 | April'16 |
| Mathia (M.G.) | .. | 234 | 222 | .. Ready N. C. |
| Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 262 Ready O. C. |
| Sawgd. Dharwar | .. | .. | .. | 272 Ready O. C. |
| Westerns (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 255 Ready O. C |
| (H.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 250 Ready O. C |
| Compta (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 272 Ready O. C |

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadam allowance

### RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 20th December, 1915:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 17,622 Bales |
| Wheat | 9,496 cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,295 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed | 1,322 " |
| Ginjellyseed | 13,164 " |
| Poppyseed | 602 " |
| Groundnuts | 11,059 " |
| Castorseed | 3,938 " |
| Rice | 84,217 " |
| Myrabollams | 622 " |
| Cottonseed | 34,083 " |
| Mowraseed | 5 " |
| Gram | 2,705 " |
| Joowar | 2,747 " |
| Maize | 46 " |
| Barley | 96 " |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 21st. 5-30 p.m.

| Ready. | Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 .. .. .. | 47 9 0 | 6 15 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 .. .. .. | 46 0 0 | 6 14 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla . | 46 0 0 | 6 14 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi . | 7 0 0 | 7 6 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore .. .. .. | 6 12 0 | 7 2 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore .. .. .. | 7 12 0 | 8 2 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 8 3 0 | 8 9 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 7 12 0 | 8 2 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85.15 | 43 0 0 | .... |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75.25 | 42 0 0 | .... |
| Teelseed, Gajar 50.50 | 41 0 0 | .... |
| Teelseed, Black ... | 38 0 0 | .... |
| Popyseed, White .. | 7 12 0 | 8 4 |
| Groundnuts ... | 35 0 0 | .... |
| Mowraseed ... | 3 14 0 | 4 4 0 |

Forward.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat April-May .. | 6 12 1½ |
| Linseed May .. .. | 9 5 9 |
| Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan. .. .. | 43 0 0 |
| Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan. .. .. | 42 0 0 |
| Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan. .. .. | 41 0 0 |

### EXCHANGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Banks' Selling Rates:— | |
| T. T. Ready ..... | 1s. 4d. 1-32d. |
| D. D. Mail ..... | 1s. 4 1-16d. |
| T. T. Forward ..... | 1s. 4 1-32d. Jan |
| Banks' Buying Rates:— | |
| Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready | 1s. 4 11-32d. |
| Do. Do. Forward ..... | 1s. 4 3/8d. Jan. |
| Do. 6 m-s. Ready ..... | 1s. 4 19-32d. |
| Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... | 19½ |
| 60 d-s. Hong-Kong ..... | 140½ |
| Do. Shanghai ..... | 1s. |
| 60 d-s. Yokohama ..... | 155½ |

### BULLION.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ..... | 25-12-0 |
| Australian Do. ..... | 24-15-0 |
| Bombay Do. ..... | 24-8-0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ..... | 16-2-0 |
| English Dragons ..... | 15-5-0 |
| Silver ex-duty Ready ..... | 66-1-0 |

### SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 21.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day but presented an easy tone at the close.

Tata Iron and Steel shares registered a further advance to-day.

In Mill shares for January delivery Davids stood stationary at Rs. 510.

Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 420.

Standards were placed at Rs. 1,022½ in the morning but closed at Rs. 1,017½.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,295 but before close declined to Rs. 1,280.

Centrals after advancing to Rs. 1,900 closed at Rs. 1,882½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 220, Crescent at Rs. 102½, Indore-Malwas at Rs. 230, and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 138¾.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,555.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 935.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares declined to Rs. 220.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares improved to Rs. 218½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 109. Deferred opened at Rs. 270 but before close improved to Rs. 274.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,137½.

Bombay Telephones were placed at Rs. 130.

Sara Sirajgunj Railway shares were in demand at Rs. 95.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 79.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds declined to Rs. 96½.

### CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

The market for jute share opened dull and inactive but in spite of want of buyers, the tone of the market was steady, and one or two stocks registered material advance, namely, Delta from Rs. 422 to Rs. 431 and Kanknarrah from Rs. 414 to Rs. 420, while fair volume of business was reported in coal shares, the rates of which were well maintained. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Adjai 210, 211, 209 (s i.) Bokaro and Ramgur 13-4, 13-8; Burra Dhemo 10-4; Equitable 30; Ghusick 13-8; Nowaghur 14-8; Raneegunge 27-12; Singaran "A" 4-4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord.) 321, 322; Auckland (ord.) 150; Belvedere (ord.) 279, 280; Clive (ord.) 113-8 to 115; Delta (ord.) 421 to 431; Fort Gloster (ord.) 391; Fort William (ord.) 105 to 107; Gouripore (ord.) 390; Hoogly (ord.) 36; Howrah (ord.) 208 to 211, 213; Kanknarrah (ord.) 417 to 420; Kamarhatty (ord.) 315 to 318; Kinnison (ord.) 445 to 448; Lawrence (ord.) 242, 243; Lawrence (pref.) 116; Reliance (pref.) 106; Standard (ord.) 300; Union (ord.) 393-8 395.

Tea:—Dessai and Parbuttia 170, 171.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam 31, 31-8, 32p; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (pref.) 105; Russia Engineering 135.

Government paper, three and a half per cent, was quoted at Rs. 80, to Rs. 80.6 nominal and small lots were done at Rs. 80-8 to Rs. 80-12.

### PUNJAB CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

ALL CREDITORS BELOW RS. 1,000 PAID IN FULL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

The Punjab Co-operative Bank, now in voluntary liquidation, has been paying off all creditors below one thousand in full with interest up to date and has been thus able to reduce the number of depositors to two hundred. Mr. Mulkraj Bhalla, brother of Mr. Hansraj, late Principal of D.A.V. College, was its Managing Director and is now one of its voluntary liquidators.

### RISE IN BANK OF MADRAS RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras held on Monday evening the rate of interest was raised one per cent., the rate being now seven per cent.

With reference to the Press communiqué dated the 6th July 1915 intimating a general prohibition of goods to Holland and in continuation of the Press communiqué dated the 11th November 1915, it is now announced that tobacco may be exported to Holland without the necessity for consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

## THE SCHOOL OF LIFE.

### THE HARD CHILDHOOD OF MAXIM GORKI.

Very few human beings have crammed into some 47 years a more varied list of experiences, physical, emotional and mental, than has Alekseyei Makasimovitch Pyeshkof, who is known all over the world as Maxim Gorki, writes Mr. J. A. T. Lloyd, reviewing in the "Daily Chronicle," the autobiographical reminiscences of Gorki just published by Werner Laurie Born of the proleteriat, he has uttered their secret. Stifled and half-strangled in their early environment, he emerged from it to wander all over the vast Russian Empire on which he has recorded again and again, as it were, new renderings of Gogol's "Dead Souls." In "My Childhood" he sets down frankly this early environment, softening nothing, even for pity, arranging nothing for shame, but revealing in all their bleak hideousness those swamps of stagnation from which by the miracle of genius he has raised himself into the air of heaven. The book opens at the death of his father, after which he and his mother were offered a home with his grandparents and his uncles—a merciless crew—among whom the old grandmother stands out as a kindly and humane figure who might have been the prototype of "The Mother."

A SAVAGE RULER.

As for the grandfather, he ruled savagely this horde of savages, and he flogged the child as he had been accustomed to flog his wife. But this brutality, which would have hardened or broken ninety-nine children out of a hundred, deepened the character of Maxim Gorki:

"Grandfather flogged me till I lost consciousness, and I was unwell for some days tossing about face downwards on a wide, stuffy bed in a little room with one window and a lamp which always kept burning before the case of ikons in the corner. Those dark days had been the greatest my life. In the course of them I had developed wonderfully, and I was conscious of a peculiar difference in myself. I began to experience a new solicitude for others, and I became so keenly alive to their sufferings and my own that it was almost as if my heart had been lacerated and thus rendered sensitive."

It was from his grandmother that the child learnt both the religion of the Russian people and the legends of Old Russia that have never been banished by it. From her, too, he learnt the dark background of his own little existence, his grandfather's prejudice against his father, the runaway marriage that had preceded his birth, and even the vague reasons for all this chaotic wrangling.

PLAYING WITH SORROW.

The grandmother explained it all and always without condemnation, for she herself was one of them, only, because she understood, it was easy for her to forgive. But sometimes at one of the noisy fetes the little boy would wonder at the extra-ordinary quickness with which these grown-up people passed from fighting to embracing, and from laughter to tears:

"As the meal dragged out to the weary length which was usual on Sundays and holidays it seemed to me that these could not be the same people who only half an hour ago were shouting at each other, on the verge of fighting, and bursting out into tears and sobs. I could not believe, that is to say, that they were in earnest now, and that they were not ready to weep all the time. But those tears and cries, and the scenes which they inflicted upon one another, happened so often, and died away so quickly that I began to get used them, and they gradually ceased to excite me or to cause me heartache."

It was not until years afterwards that Gorki realised what is perhaps the profound secret of Russian realism namely, that the Russians and, perhaps, the Russians alone, "love to amuse themselves with sorrow—to play with it like children—and are seldom ashamed of being unhappy." This playing with sorrow has been illustrated repeatedly in the works of the greatest Russian writers and Gorki himself has shown us hundreds of unfortunates, who, almost literally, extracted solace from unhappiness.

THE SCHOOL OF LIFE.

In the meantime the child examined men and things for himself, learning life as others devoured food. Now at his grandfather's house and now at his mother's under the jurisdiction of a stepfather, he saw reality in the colours of reality. There was no need for him in after-life to fill note-books in order to emulate Zola. It was all stamped upon those marvellous eyes all the din and tumult of this microcosm of submerged Russia. But, child as he was, he revolted against the ugliness of it all:

"Mother, yellow, pregnant, and shivering with cold went about wrapped in a grey, torn shawl with a fringe. I hated that shawl, which disfigured the large well-built body; I hated the tails of the fringe, and tore them off I hated the house, the factory, and the village. Mother went about in downtrodden felt boots coughing all the time and her unbecomingly fat stomach heaved, her grey-blue eyes had a bright hard gleam in them, and she often stood about against the bare walls, just as though she were glued to them."

Not long afterwards the child attempted to stab his stepfather, who was in the act of kicking his mother's breast. Years and years later, when Gorki watched his stepfather dying in a hospital, filled as he was with feelings of attachment to him, he could not, even in that moment, shut out the horrible picture of "that contemptible long leg, and braided trousers, flung out into the air, and kicking a woman's breast." Gorki asks himself whether it is worth while to record these memories of squalor and pain, and his answer is the apologia of the whole race of Russian realists, from Gogol to himself:

"It is worth while, because it is actual, vile fact, which has not died out, even in these days—a fact which must be traced to its origin, and pulled up by the root from the memories the souls of the people, and from our narrow sordid lives."

The book, which commences with the death of his father, ends with the death of his mother. A few days after the funeral his grandfather informed him that there was no room for him in his house, and from that moment there began the long Odyssey of this amazing writer whose energy and force have created a Nietzschean gallery who, like him, have revolted against the narrow, stifling bondage into which they were born, and in which society was complacently willing that they should die.

WANTED

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

to know that

BEST SILKS

can be had at

J. B. BHESANIA & Co.

207, HORNBY ROAD,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE

WAY TO ECONOMISE

All articles and requisites for ordinary use of travellers, tourists, etc. at rates which defy competition and of quality which challenges comparison . . . .

English made Leather Suit Cases and Bags, Steel Trunks, Dressing and Sleeping Suit, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Fancy Socks and Stockings, Under wear, Cork, Pith and Felt Hats and Helmets, etc., etc. . . .

NO BARGAINING AND WASTE OF TIME

You want outfitting necessaries and a visit to our shop will make your rupee go farthest.

Tyebbhoy Shaikh Hossonally,

SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOTPATH,

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,

DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.

Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

All work guaranteed for five years.

REGISTER

YOUR X'MAS ORDERS

NOW, TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

BOUQUETS, WREATHS, CROSSES, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, ASTERS, ROSES, Etc.

J. B. IRANEE

FLORIST

Dr. MASINA HOSPITAL GARDEN

VICTORIA ROAD, BYCULLA.

"SCANDINAVIA"

COTTON BELTING

STRONGER AND CHEAPER THAN LEATHER.

BOMBAY TRADING CO.

PYDOWNIE,

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| Fieldhouse's Complete Book-Keeping ... | 2 8 |
| Fieldhouse's Key to Book-Keeping ..... | 12 0 |
| Fieldhouse's Elementary Book-Keeping ... | 1 4 |
| Spous' Workshop Receipts 4 vols. ..... | 9 0 |
| Rankine's Civil Engineering ..... | 10 8 |
| Hutton's Practical Engineer's Handbook | 11 0 |
| Candy's English Marathi Dictionary ... | 8 0 |
| Molesworth's Marathi English Dictionary | 12 0 |
| Pitman's Shorthand Instructor (centenary edition) ..... | 2 3 |
| Key to Pitman's Shorthand ..... | 0 10 |
| Griffith's Ramayan of Valunki in English Verse ..... | 10 0 |
| Writings and Speeches of the late Hon. V. N. Mandlik ..... | 3 0 |
| Shivaji, the Maratha by Rawlinson ..... | 1 14 |
| Carlyle's Mysteries of Freemasonry ..... | 2 4 |
| Trine's In Tune with the Infinite ..... | 2 10 |
| James Allen's From Poverty to Power | 2 4 |
| James Allen's (1) Out from the Heart (2) Through the Gate of Good (3) As a Man Thinketh, each ..... | 0 12 |
| Eha's Books (1) Naturalist on the Prowl (2) Tribes on my Frontier each ..... | 4 8 |
| James Allen's All These Things Added ... | 2 10 |
| Waldegrave's Teacher's Handbook of Moral Lessons ..... | 1 2 |
| Reynold's Mysteries of the Court of London, 8 vols. ..... | 10 0 |
| Caspersz on Estoppels and Substantive Law ..... 1915 | 18 0 |
| Rustomji's Law of Limitation ..... " | 12 0 |
| Suntoke's Criminal Pro Code ..... " | 4 8 |
| Amir Ali & Woodroffe's Law of Evidence ..... " | 18 0 |

GOPAL NARAYEN & CO.

Kalkadevi Road, BOMBAY.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

**Hon.** Mr. Lallubhaj S. Mehta's address on "Co-operative Movement in India," Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, 5.45 p.m (S.T.).
**G. I. P. Ry. Mechanics' Institute, Annual Sports, Christmas Tree Treat, 3-30 p.m., Dance 10 p.m.**
**Public Lecture by Major Liston on "Tuberculosis," Sanitary Institute, Princess St., 6-30 p.m.**

THURSDAY, Dec. 23.

**Lord and Lady Willingdon leave Grant Road Station at 10-40 p.m. for Sind.**

FRIDAY, December 24.

All-India Industrial Conference, Congress Pandal, 11-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
All-India Bhatia Conference, Empire Theatre.

SATURDAY, December 25.

All-India Industrial Conference, 2nd day, 8-30 to 10-30 a.m.
"Home Rule League Conference," China Baug, 4-30 p.m.
All-India Bhatia Conference, 2nd day.
Arya Samaj Anniversary.
Public Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant, on "Theosophy: God," 8-30 a.m.; Lecture by Mr. Jinarajadasa, on "World's Reconstruction: National and International," 5-30 p.m., Gamdevi.

SUNDAY, December 26.

All-India Bhatia Conference, 3rd day.
Arya Samaj Anniversary, 2nd day.
All-India Hindu Conference, Madhav Baug.
All-India Theistic Conference.
1st Sessions of the Indian Commercial Congress, Town Hall, 11-30 a.m.
Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant, on "Theosophy: Man," Gamdevi, 8-30 a.m.

MONDAY, December 27.

Arya Samaj Anniversary, 3rd day.
All-Theistic Conference, 2nd day.
All-India Hindu Conference, 2nd day, 8-30 a.m.
30th Sessions of Indian National Congress, Congress Pandal, 11 a.m.
Public Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant, on "Theosophy: Right and Wrong," Gamdevi, 8-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, December 28.

Indian National Congress, 2nd day.
All-India Kshattriya Conference.
All Hindu Dinner, 8-30 p.m.
Public Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant, on "Theosophy and Brotherhood," Gamdevi, 8-30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 29.

Indian National Congress, 3rd day.
All-India Kshattriya Conference, 2nd day.

THURSDAY, December 30.

All-India Temperance Conference, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road.
All-India Moslem League,
Indian Social Conference.

FRIDAY, December 31.

All-India Moslem League, 2nd day.
Garden Party by the Hindus of Bombay to the Members of the Moslem League, at 6 p.m.

DAILY.

**Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.**
**New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30**
**Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.**
**Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.**
**Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.**

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Dec. 22.

312—Parade—There will be no parade for "F" Company on Monday the 27th instant and on Monday the 3rd Prox. The next parade will be on Monday the 10th Proximo.
313—Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company:—
No. 8796 Vol. E. Faria.
(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay. Vol. Rifles.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor Commanding.

December, 21.

No. 1103.—DUTIES.
Duties for the ensuing week commencing 19th December 1915:—
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. E. A Sherron.
No. 1104.—PARADES.
Parade for Thursday the 23rd instant is hereby cancelled.
Members who have not drawn their pay are requested to do so on Thursday next the 23rd instant at 8 a.m.
No. 1105.—CLOTHING.
All great coats and water bottles to be returned to Headquarters as soon as possible.
No. 3 Company, KIRKEE.
No. 1106.—PARADES.
Wednesday 22nd Factory Section Gun Drill at 8 a.m.
Friday 24th Battery Drill at 4-45 p.m.
Sunday 26th.—Arsenal Section Gun Drill at 7 a.m.

NOTICE.

Bom. Vol. Arty. Rifle Association.
A Spoon Shoot will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 28th inst. Distances 200, 500 and 600 yards. Trains leave Colaba at 5-30 a.m. and Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
A Committee Meeting will be held at Head quarters on Wednesday 22nd idem at 6-30 p.m.

WINNERS OF SPOONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 200 yards Sergt. Hainsworth ..... | 32 |
| 200 yards Gnr. Bazley ..... | 32 |
| 300 yards Res. Mooney ..... 31 pl. 1 eql | 32 |
| 300 yards Lieut. Dunkerley ..... 30 pl. 1 eql. | 31 |
| 300 yards C. Q. M. S. Hatton .. 29 pl. 1 eql. | 30 |
| 500 yards S. S. M. M. Cunninghame 31 pl. 2 eql. | 33 |
| 500 yards Res. Mooney ..... 31 -- 1 eql. | 30 |
| 500 yards L/Cpl. Rockley ..... 29 pl. 1 eql. | 30 |

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

### BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. A C. Owen and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., willl play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening, from 6 to 8 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| March.—Sons of the Brave ..... | Bidgood |
| Overture.—Tancredi ..... | Rossini |
| Valse.—A Thousand and one Night | Strauss |
| Selection.—The Mikado ..... | Sullivan |
| Serenade.—Quand tu Chantes ..... | Gounod |
| Intermezzo.—Aeriel ..... | Hume |
| Selection.—The Arcadians ..... | Talbot |
| Two Step.—Robert E Lee ..... | Pether |

### SERIOUS FALL INTO A HOLD.

While Ambia Usman, a khalasi, aged 20 years, was fixing up a beam across a hold of the s.s. Clan Ferguson, yesterday morning, he suddenly fell into the hold from a height of 13 feet and received serious injuries to his body and dislocation of his left hand wrist. He was sent to the G. T. Hospital, where he is now under treatment.

### TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION,

If E. F. M. telegrams are handed in this week as early as possible, endeavour will be made to deliver them to the addressee on Saturday or Sunday instead of Monday as usual.

### A LECTURE ON BOMBAY'S MILK SUPPLY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union Dr. Lemuel L. Joshi, will lecture on "The Milk Supply of Bombay and Suggestions for its Improvement" to-day at 7-15 p.m., (S.T.) at the Union Rooms, Readymoney Buildings, Apollo Pier Road.

### FATAL BURNS.

Saraswati, a Hindu girl, aged about 17 years, residing at Dadar, was cooking in her house on the 4th instant, when her clothes accidentally caught fire and she sustained serious burns. She was treated at home. Her condition gradually grew worse and she succumbed to her injuries yesterday.

### THE MAZAGON INSTITUTF.

The annual Christmas sports and Christmas Treat of the abovementioned Institute will be held in the Gloria Church compound, Byculla, on the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) The New Year Dances will be held on 1st January at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Nawab's Bungalow near Victoria Gardens, Byculla.

### INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO.

In commemoration of the fourth centenary of the death of Affonso d'Albuquerque the Instituto Luso Indiano held a literary session in English and Portuguese in its Hall on the evening of the 19th instant under the Presidency of Mr. Louis J. E. D'Souza. The audience which was large and appreciative was composed of a number of prominent ladies and gentlemen of the Community.

### MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Four attacks and three deaths from plague occurred in the city on Monday, Middle and Lower Colaba and Mandvi each reporting an attack and a death and Umerkhadi two attacks and one death. There were three cases of small-pox, but none of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 77, as compared with 64 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 81 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2665, out of which 23 were found to be infected.

### BOMBAY S P C A.

The Report of this Society for November shows that in all 288 cases involving cruelty to 477 animals and birds were prosecuted by the Society's agents before the Honorary Presidency Magistrates. Of this total, 99 cases were fined for cruelty and 101 for over loading. The number of animals in cruelty cases sent to the Bai Sakarbai D. Petit Hospital for animals, with fine, was 68, while only one was sent there without fine. Nineteen cases were warned and discharged. The total number of animals newly admitted for treatment during the month was 270, while there were 380 remaining over from previous month. Of the total, 268 were discharged cured, 77 left uncured, while 23 died. 81 animals and birds were treated as out-patients during the month, besides 125 which were treated by the Society's Veterinary inspectors as out-patients at their dispensaries opened in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Esplanade, Girgaum, Mazagon and Dadar.

### POONA OPEN FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

The third match in the Tournament which was held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana Poona, was played on Monday, between 2/1 Hants Battery and 2/3rd Hants Battery and ended in a win for the former by 3 goals to 0. The fourth match was played the same day between the N. M. Vidyalaya and the Engineering College and ended in a win for the latter by 9 goals to 0

### SANITATION AND HYGIENE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—

"We are each one of us our brother's keeper. *The obligation is laid upon us all by our common humanity to relieve pain and suffering by every means in our power...* ...To reduce pain and suffering, to lengthen life and to add to the prosperity and wealth of India are objects worthy of our utmost endeavours....." LORD PENTLAND.

The above precept from the lips of H. E. the Governor of Madras cannot be too often dinned into the ears of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, sundry members whereof foreign in nationality and not deriving their power even remotely from the children of the soil, impudently persist in wasting lakhs of rupees belonging to the latter over selfish schemes intended to benefit rich aliens.

In his address as chairman on the occasion of a public health lecture delivered last week at Madras Lord Pentland, after referring at great length to the terrific havoc caused in Europe in the past by plague, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria and other diseases, pointed out in a nutshell how by wonderfully simple means these scourges of humanity have been now practically stamped out on the Continent.

The Governor stated inter alia:—

".....How has this success been attained? By isolation, by preventing overcrowding, by drainage, by the systematic removal of waste and refuse."

Sanitary regeneration is the prime necessity in India where people perish in tens of thousands of preventible diseases, for "without physical health, no individual and no people can attain the full measure of his powers and faculties."

Lord Pentland's appeal at the end to intelligent citizens to co-operate wholeheartedly with the Health authorities in maintaining the house, street, person and surrounding sweet and clean will, it is earnestly to be hoped, be cordially and cheerfully responded to throughout the length and breadth of the land; for, as his Excellency said:

"The essential requisite for success, the condition without which success is unobtainable, is personal individual effort. Without this, public administration and public expenditure upon sanitation must be weak and ineffectual. It requires for its full efficacy the co-operation of every householder and every individual without which it will not and cannot be completely successful."

A. D. L.

Bombay, Dec. 17, 1915.

## BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

#### A PARSI GIRL TIRED OF LIFE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Pirojbai Bapuji Driver, a Parsi woman, aged 21 was charged with attempting to commit suicide.

It was alleged that on Monday afternoon the accused was noticed trying to throw herself into the sea near the Kennedy Sea Face. P. C. 56C went up to her and arrested her.

The accused alleged that her sister, with whom she had been living at Dhobi Talao for the last five months, asked her to leave the house as she could no longer support her. She further alleged that her father was a railway driver, earning about Rs. 8 per day and she had a step-mother, with whom she could not pull on. She was tired of life and she tried to put an end to it.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour, for one year.

### MOTOR VEHICLES' ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shechey charged Nasoo, a motor car driver in the employ of Mr. Marshall Osborne, with rash and negligent driving, and three others also under the Motor Vehicles Act. The accused were convicted and sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15. One of the accused was charged with using an electric horn and was fined Rs. 5.

### A COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Chief Inspector Sherriar Talyarkhan charged one Mahomed Yusuf, a Mahomedan boy aged 17 years, with selling two grains of cocaine and possessing three grains of the same drug, without a license.

The accused was caught selling the cocaine to a customer at De Lisle Road on the night of Monday last. There were also three grains on his person.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to receive nine stripes for selling and six more for possessing the drug.

### HOUSE NUMBERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Thanks for your publication on the house numbers in Bombay and I am pleased to see that the interest you have taken in the matter has raised the Municipal Corporation to a sense of duty towards the general public as they requested the Commissioner to report on the house numbers at the last meeting held on the 13th instant.

In craving once again the hospitality of your valued paper, I venture to make a few suggestions which I trust will render the house numbering a safe and easy guide to the public.

For this purpose the numbers must be such, and so posted as "he who runs may read," large size and uniformity in shape and colour are essential. Each separate building ought to have only one number posted on the wall facing the street and in a part thereof where it is not liable to be hidden by a sign board or any other obstruction and the numbers should be in one line and not at different heights. If a building is sub-divided and more than one number is necessary, the main number should be sub-divided. The prevailing system of even numbers on one side of the street and odd numbers on the other side works well in Europe where the houses are regular, in a straight line and more or less of the same architecture but it is misleading and entails much trouble, delay and annoyance in a city like Bombay where the buildings are irregular and where at times there is no corresponding building on the opposite side of the street. In the circumstances the numbers to run consecutively would be the simplest solution of the problem.

Thanking you,—Yours, etc.,

B. A. D'SOUZA,
Representative.
Thacker's Directories Ltd

Bombay, Dec. 18, 1915.

### A FALSE ANALOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the course of an article on the Armenian massacres, a writer in "The Nation" draws a parallel, which is absolutely false and notoriously so. He says "the . . . end, as Mr. Toynbee remarks, is an exact copy of the scheme by which the Young Turks settled the problem of the pariah dogs of Constantinople. The survivors were finally deposited mainly at the 'agricultural colonies': one south-east of Aleppo, which was uninhabited, owing to the fever of the marshes; the other on the burning desert beyond Der-el-Zor, on the Euphrates."

Now, Sir, all this is very true except for the fact that this loathsome holocaust was inspired and carried out not by the Turks, but by the *Armenians*, who were in an overwhelming majority in the Constantinople Municipal Corporation! (*vide* "Turquie Agonissante"). If the Constantinople dogs are to be dragged into the recent massacres which all regard with horror, then it can be said that the Turks treated the Armenians in the same way as the Armenians treated the dogs. The love of the Turks for animals is one of the redeeming traits, of their character; no one else would have tolerated the pariahs as the Turks did, who went to the length of putting out basins of water in the hot months for the comfort of their canine friends. After the revolution the Armenians became very strong in all public institutions owing to their greater enterprise and the massacre of the dogs was one of the unhappy results. Everyone sympathises with the unhappy Armenians in their present plight, but it is surely not necessary to shift their sins on to the Turks or to be *plus Armenien que les Armeniens*.—Yours, etc.,

KAI KUSHROU ARDASCHIR.

## BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

### FORTHCOMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. J. P. Orr presided.

The Board took into consideration a letter from the Deputy Land Manager dated the 11th December, enquiring whether the Board would be prepared to consider a proposal to sub-divide the area lying between Watchaghandy Road and Laburnum Road in the Gamdevi Estate. The Board decided to place the proposals for the sub-division of the site before the Land Committee for their consideration and report.

The Board then considered a letter from Mr. J. A. D. McBain requesting them to reserve for him the six votes which belong to the Trustees in A Ward at the forthcoming ratepayers' election.

On the last occasion, said the Chairman when a similar request was made the votes were equally divided between Mr. McBain and Mr. Wacha and Mr. Gamadia, the two other being the representatives of the Corporation on the Board. He therefore proposed that the same course should be adopted this time. This was agreed to by the Board.

The next item that was taken up was the Chairman's minute on a proposal to abolish the appointment of Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act and to entrust the work of acquiring land for the Trust to the Collector of Bombay and his Deputy.

As there was very little time to fully discuss the question at the meeting the chairman thought it was desirable to refer the matter to the Land Acquisition Committee before it was brought again before the Board. The proposal was agreed to.

The Chairman said that he wanted to bring before the Board an urgent matter which had been brought to his notice by the Government. The present Collector Mr. Simcox was proceeding on leave and Mr. Thomas, the new Collector, had got too much to do besides his own duties. On that account Mr. Thomas would not be able to attend to the work of Special Collector under the City Improvement Act. It was therefore suggested by the Government that Mr. Vaidya, the Deputy Collector, should be appointed as a special Collector. The Chairman proposed, therefore, that this matter should also be referred to the Land Acquisition Committee.

The Board assented to this proposal.

The meeting then adjourned.

### THE UNIVERSITY AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recent transfer of the examination-season of the University from November to March necessitates corresponding changes in certain particulars of management in order to adopt them to the new circumstances. A regulation about the Government of India scholarship e.g. requires the applications to be sent in "before the Thursday following the third Tuesday of February" of the year when the scholarship is available for this University. It was naturally expected this date would now be put some time after the declaration of the examination results, say, in June or July of the year when the scholarship is available. A recent notification of the University however to our surprise invites the applications for this scholarship, which will be at the disposal of our University next year, before the 17th of February, 1916.

The reasons for postponing this date by four or five months are quite obvious Those students who will graduate next March, but who but for the change in the examination season would already have been graduates, are by the present scheme deprived of their eligibility to this scholarship (which is to be awarded only to a graduate) for no fault of their own. The case will repeat itself in 1918 when the scholarship will again be at the disposal of the University. Then too, students due for their degree in November 1917 will have to postpone their graduation to March 1918, and cannot have any chance for the scholarship which will have been awarded only a month before their graduation.

But the evil does not end here. The fallacy of retaining the old date for the awardment of the scholarship in spite of the change in the examination month will be a continual source of inconvenience and injustice.—Yours, etc.,

AN UNDERGRADUATE.

### CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain L. F. Cass, Sussex.
Captain C. O. Edwards, Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. R. C. Christie, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Brooke, Artillery.
Captain W. P. Abbott, Monmouths.
Lieut. A. B. Dumas, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Holmes, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. A. J. Radcliffe, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut. P. F. Stuck, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. R. W. Taylor, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Rev. J. E. Ward, Army Chaplains' Department.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. G S. Insall, Flying Corps.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. D. D. Spence, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Captain T. A. Fyfe, Highland L. I.

WOUNDED IN EGYPT.

Major J. M. Milligan, Royal Scots.
Lieut. H. M. Jardine, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. N. J. Henderson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. J. Wright, Artillery.

## SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE BUILDINGS.

### OPENING CEREMONY AT GAMDEVI.

An interesting ceremony took place yesterday morning when the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr opened the houses built by the Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., at Gamdevi. Among those present were Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Dr. J. Turner, Health Officer, Prof. O. V. Muller, Mr. A. F. Sells, and many others.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, Chairman of the Society, in asking Mr. Orr to open the buildings read a brief history of the origin and development of the Society up to the completion of the houses now to be opened.

Mr. Orr in the course of his remarks in declaring the buildings open said that the housing of the middle classes was a more serious problem than that of the lower classes. This was the first Society in India which has made a beginning in tackling that problem. In England such societies starting from an humble beginning have come to own property worth millions. In this scheme members of the society instead of being tenants of wayward landlords become their own landlords, in other words they become landlord-tenants. The Society has wisely taken the Improvement Trust plot to build upon, for there will be less chance of depreciation of the property. In the case of plots of private ownership there are instances of 90 per cent of the ground being built upon. But there can be no such fear on the Improvement Trust plots. The Saraswat Society has built only on 40 per cent of the ground and left 60 per cent vacant. The area of the rooms may be considered small, but they are better in many respects than those located in the midst of slums with twice as much area.

Continuing, Mr. Orr said that he would advise others to follow the steps of the Saraswat Society. He was asked by some to wait till the children of the present generation grew up with the new ideas; that meant deferring all improvement in the present housing conditions indefinitely. He would have much liked the ladies of the tenants of the Saraswat Society to be present at the meeting. For a great deal rests with them in keeping the houses tidy and in good order, educating the children and other inmates and in keeping the surroundings in a healthy condition. He further remarked that from figures supplied to him he found that the tenants residing in the houses now built all come from the class of clerks drawing salary from Rs. 100 to 200. They belong to different offices, some to the Municipality, some to Government offices and some to mercantile firms. It will afford no small satisfaction to the heads of these offices to find some of their employees decently housed. The rents paid by the tenants are almost the same as those paid by them previously; and there will be a further reduction in doctor's bills etc. There will also be less occasion for trouble from the landlords. But the tenants will now be in a position to realise the difficulties of the landlords, since they have now become their own landlords. They will not therefore ask for costly improvements without paying the corresponding increase in rents. It was a good idea to have a garden around the buildings.

FINANCES OF THE SOCIETY.

Coming to the finances of the Society he observed that that was the most difficult subject. When he was at Home last time he interviewed many persons on the subject, such as Mr. Henry Vivian and others, who all were of opinion that the initial difficulty lay in attracting capital. The same was the case here also and to a greater extent. It was difficult to induce people to lend at a rate lower than 6 per cent. Government would be justified in lending monies to such societies at the initial stage from 4 to 4½ per cent. Once the buildings are started private investors will recognise the soundness of the scheme as in England. It was therefore a great kindness on the part of Sir Prabhashankar Pattani to come forward with an offer of a loan of Rs. 24,000 at so low a rate of interest as 4 per cent, and he hoped that the Society would never forget his kindness, but for which it would never have been able to make a start. In the present Society a return of 5 per cent is assured after making provision for all outgoings, and for the sinking and repairs funds.

There were also other names, a reference to whom is necessary in connection with the Society,—Mr. B. W. Kissen to whose enthusiasm is due the opening of the present Society, he having presided at their first meeting, Messrs. Simon and Motilal who completed the buildings within so short a time; the Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Credit Society who accommodated the present Society with loans and Mr. Talmaki who launched the scheme and brought it to a successful issue.

He then declared the buildings open.

At the instance of Mr. Talmaki a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Orr, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Mr. Kisson and others who helped the Society in various ways. Mr. Talmaki also presented a silver key to Mr. Orr on behalf of the Society as a sonvenir of the occasion of the opening of the buildings and he hoped that it might prove in Mr. Orr's hands a key to the solution of the housing problem of Bombay.

After distribution of flowers the visitors before dispersing inspected the buildings.

A deputation composed of Sir Charles Fox, the President, and other members of the Burma Syndicate will meet his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma to-day at Government House with the object of laying before his Honour their views on the constitution of the Burma University.

At Lodge United Service, Bangalore last night Colonel R. F. Standage, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, was installed Master for the ensuing year, the ceremony being honoured by the presence of the Hon. Mr. L. E. Buckley, District Grand Master of Madras.

## BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

### MR. JOSEPH BLASCHECK.

#### A PURVEYOR OF PATRIOTISM.

A remarkable instance of how great artists can influence a mass of people to perform a patriotic act is recorded from Australia during the recent tour of Joseph Blascheck who is touring India. Madame Melba telephoned to Mr. Blascheck one day and told him that she had promised to sell two Belgian flags at a patriotic concert that evening, and that she desired the audience to be put in a proper mood before she started the auction. She therefore suggested that if Mr. Blascheck would come down and recite the patriotic poem, "The Day," those present might be roused to enthusiasm. Of course Mr. Blascheck gladly consented to Madame Melbe's request. He learned the poem within two hours and delivered it to the audience with a spontaneous and overpowering effect. At the close he received a most enthusiastic demonstration. The prima donna stepped on the platform and added her own stirring appeal. The bidding was brisk and continuous. The bids were lively and rapid. In the end £180 (Rs. 2,700) were realised for the flags. "The Day" is one of the poems which Mr. Blascheck will recite during his present Indian tour at the Excelsior on Christmas Eve. Mr. Blascheck will also give some Shakespearian recitals at the 6-30 performances.

### WILSON HIGH SCHOOL.

#### ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING.

The annual social gathering of the past and present students of the Wilson High School Debating Society was held in the School Hall on Saturday, the Rev. J. R. Cuthbert, Principal of the institution presiding. Mrs. Cuthbert also graced the occasion with her presence.

The proceedings as per programme commenced at 3 o'clock. Some dramatic scenes from "Taramandal" and "She Stoops to Conquer" were enacted by senior boys, and some magic tricks were performed by Cadawalleder and Company.

The Secretary of the Society then read the Annual Report, after which Mr. Padbidri, one of the teachers, brought forward a suggestion that on English school lines the Wilson High School also should have a magazine, a suggestion which found the support of some of the student members. The President, in his brief speech expressed his utmost satisfaction at the progress of the Society, and was much pleased with the idea of having a magazine for the school, and held out hopes to the boys regarding the early issue of the same.

Rev. and Mrs. Cuthbert were then garlanded, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to them. The National Anthem and some light refreshments terminated the proceedings.

### FANCY FAIR AT AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 20.

Strenuous efforts were made for the last several weeks by Mrs. Painter, and her Committee consisting of Mrs. Painter, President, Mrs. Vidyagavri Ramanbhoy, Khan Bahadur Kadri, Khan Bahadur Edrus, secretaries, and the Hon. Sirdar Rustomji Vakil, the Hon. Mr. Ramanbhoy, Mr. Nowroji Nusserwanji Vakil, Khan Bahadur Husen Khan, Mr. Nariman Kothawalla and Mr. Fateh Mahomed Munshi as members, to make the Fancy Fair a success. Their efforts proved most successful. More than 8,000 tickets were sold and a large number of people visited this evening, when the Hon. Sirdar Sir Chinubhoy opened the Fancy Fair. The grounds were decorated and illuminated with electric lights. European, Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan ladies kept the stalls, and local manufactures besides English and Japanese articles and gold embroidery works were exhibited. Other attractions such as juggling, a maze, fish pond and various amusements were provided. A Parsi girl, Miss Guba Kavasji Khambata, dressed in a Union Jack with a charity box as "Rule Britannia" attracted much attention. Parsi and European maidens selling flowers assisted to increase the takings.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 21.

Encouraged by the success of the fancy fair yesterday it was continued till to-day from 4 p.m. to 11 p.m. Mr. Hormosji Cawasji Pastakia, architect, whose services were lent by Mr. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, was in charge of the arrangements which were excellent. To-day's attendance was larger than yesterday. Sheth Ambalal opened to-day's fair.

### FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

#### CELEBRATION OF FOUNDATION-DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 21.

The twenty-first anniversary of the Foundation-Day of the Fergusson College was celebrated to-day. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu specially stopped at Poona for the occasion on her way to attend the Bombay Congress and the allied conferences.

After the usual programme had been gone through the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, Principal of the College, invited Mrs. Naidu to unveil the portraits of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and Prof. Rajvade who recently retired from active work in the College.

Mrs. Naidu then delivered a stirring address to the students exhorting them to consecrate themselves to the spread of education, the uplifting of the depressed classes, the elevation of Indian womanhood and the establishment of unity and concord between the different races of India in general, and the Hindus and Mahomedans in particular.

Mrs. Naidu delivers an address at the Seva Sadan on the 23rd instant.

THE
**BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.**

SOLE AGENTS

The Majestic Daimler.
The Famous Fiat.
The Popular Rover.
The Superior American Hupmobile.
The Predominant Good Year Tyres.
Lloyd Motor Car Insurance.
Rover Motor Cycle.

Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED
**THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.**

With Notes of Case-law thereon
Together with Appendices containing the following Acts:—
1. Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860.
2. Government Savings Banks Act, V of 1873.
3. Presidency Banks Act, XI of 1876.
4. Religious Societies Act, I of 1880.
5. Banker's Book Evidence Act, XVIII of 1891.
6. Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912.
7. Provident Insurance Societies Act, V of 1912.
8. Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, VI of 1912.

Compiled by
S. KASTURI RANGACHARIAR, B.A., B.L., First Grade Pleader, Trichinopoly.
At the Lawyer's Companion Office, Trichinopoly.

Bound in Full Cloth: Nearly 1200 pages:
PRICE:
Rs. 12 per copy, exclusive of Postage, V. P. Charges, etc.

SELECT OPINIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. G. Spencer, Madras:—. . . It is an acceptable addition to my law library. I have tested it here and there and I find it is another example of the care and completeness which always characterise the publications which issue from your Printing House . . . I anticipate that the book will be found very useful in dealing with Company law and an exhaustive mine of authority to those seeking for precedents.

Sir Leslie Miller, Chief Judge of Mysore Chief Court and formerly Judge of Madras High Court:—It is a volume which should be of the greatest use to practitioners and judges in India, where the administration of Company's law is becoming increasingly important. I have always been grateful to my friend the late Mr. Sanjiva Row for inaugurating the Lawyer's Companion Series of annotated statutes, a series which is always very useful and handy for reference. The present volume is no less complete than its predecessors, and the incorporation in it of the English Statute of 1908 and the various Indian Acts printed in Appendix II, add greatly to its value.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, Judge, Chief Court, the Punjab:—I have now had occasion to consult the work on the Companies Act, 1913, by Mr. S. Kasturi Rangachariar, a copy of which you very courteously sent me last month and it gives me such pleasure to say that I have found it quite the most comprehensive and useful of all the editions of that Act known to me. In my opinion it is a work which should be in every legal practitioner's library as well as in the libraries of all courts that have to adjudicate upon Company cases and to conduct winding-up proceedings.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shadi Lal, Judge, Chief Court, the Punjab:—. . . I have not had time to read the book through but a cursory glance convinces me that it is a complete and up-to-date work on the subject and that it will be of great help to the Bench and the Bar.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay:—. . . the volume in question will be a valuable addition to this Chamber's library.

Madras Trades Association:—. . . the Committee considers the book to be a most helpful addition to commercial concerns of every kind.

Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswamy Rao, C.I.E.:—It is very useful to those who have anything to do with the management and working of joint stock companies.

Dewan Bahadur M. Audinarayaniah:—The annotation of the case-law appears to me exhaustive, and the arrangement of kindred acts well designed. The book will, I think, be of much help not only to the legal profession, but to all having any concern with companies, joint-stock or other descriptions.

Apply to:—The Law Printing House, Post Box 335, Mount Road, Madras.

THE
**KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co., Ltd.**

Works: Katni, C.P.

Manufacturers of
*"CASTLE" Brand
**INDIAN PORTLAND CEMET.**

Quality Guaranteed over British Standard Specification.
Send orders and enquiries to

**C. MACDONALD & CO.,**
AGENTS
Cox's Building, Hornby Road
BOMBAY.

NOTE:—We find that some German Manufacturers imported Cement to India under the name of "Peacock" brand and we therefore decided to market our production as "CASTLE" brand.

There will be no difference in the quality of our cement and the present high standard will continue to be maintained.

**TICKETS**
FOR THE
ALL-INDIA
**MOSLEM LEAGUE SESSIONS**

CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE UNDERSIGNED.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Reserved Tickets .... | 20 |
| Reserved Ladies' Tickets | 10 |
| Unreserved Tickets, 5, 3 & 2 | |

*MAHOMED YUSUF KHAN,*
*Assistant Secretary,*
*All-India Moslem League,*
*56, Esplanade Road,*
*BOMBAY.*

Telegraphic address:
"League," Bombay.

The office of the League is open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily.

**FREE TRIAL.**

Our "Zewaka' Instantaneous Headache Cure has been quite a long many years known in Burma and has gained great patronage and numerous unsolicited testimonials for its marvellous and instant cure in all cases of headache and neuralgia.

With a view of popularising this specific throughout India, Ceylon and neighbouring countries, we are prepared to send you, on your applying to us giving your full address legibly written, two packets free of all charges to convince you of its efficacy.

This headache cure is prepared in adult doses; packed in packets and tablets, and twelve such packets or a glass tube of twleve tablets cost Re. 1.

**FRANCIS MEDICAL HALL,**
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
2389 Myanaung, Burma.

**TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.**


| | Page. |
|---|---|
| LEADING ARTICLES. | |
| Local Governments and Education... | 6 |
| "Taking Out the Spring from the Year" | 6 |
| NOTES OF THE DAY | 6 |
| FOREIGN NEWS. | |
| War Telegrams | 7 |
| INDIAN TELEGRAMS ..... 5, 7 & 8 | |
| BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL | |
| Bombay Improvement Trust ..... | 5 |
| Saraswati Co-operative Buildings. | 5 |
| The Late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta ... | 9 |
| BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS ..... | 5 |
| GENERAL NEWS. | |
| Casualty Lists ..... | 7 |
| Death of a Famous Albian Chief. | 9 |
| England and France ..... | 10 |
| SPECIAL ARTICLE. | |
| Government and Economy ..... 7 & 8 | |
| A PAGE FOR THE HOME ..... | 11 |
| LEGAL INTELLIGENCE ..... | 5 |
| CORRESPONDENCE ..... 3, 5, 8 & 9 | |
| COMMERCIAL ..... | 4 |
| SHIPPING ..... | 3 |
| THE WEATHER ..... | 3 |


*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Wednesday December, 22 1915.*

## LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND EDUCATION.

The discussion in the United Provinces Legislative Council provides a proof,—if a fresh one were needed,—of the reactionary views held by some of the Local Governments in the country regarding their responsibilities for the education of the people. The Government of the United Provinces, indeed, accepted the suggestion made in a resolution that a Committee should be appointed to consider the question of increasing the facilities for secondary education. But, at the same time, the Member in charge of Education warned the Council, on behalf of the Government, that there should be no misunderstanding of the attitude of Government. "Government," he said, "have not undertaken, and do not undertake the responsibility for providing secondary schools for all who desire to enter them; nor is there," he added, "any prospect that it will be ever possible for them, within any future of which we need take account, to accept this responsibility." In this connection he made a distinction between secondary and elementary education, as regards the latter of which he accepted the full responsibility of Government, on the ground that elementary and secondary schools cater for different sections of the population. "The secondary schools," he said, "provide an education which is demanded by the relatively well-to-do classes; and it is obviously reasonable that these classes should contribute a fair share of the cost."

If the view thus expressed were to be accepted, it would mean that the poorer classes of people, who form by far the largest proportion of the population, should not, or cannot, receive secondary education, and for three reasons. Government hold that secondary education is not demanded by,—if not unnecessary for,—them; secondly, even if they desire it, Government do not intend to provide enough schools for them and, thirdly, even if schools exist, they would be too expensive for their slender means. Thus stated, the astoundingly reactionary character as well as the absurdity of the attitude held by the Government of the United Provinces becomes apparent. It is needless to point out that this is not the attitude of the Government of India and of British statesmen who have, during the last century, more than once formulated and published a gradually progressive educational policy. And we trust that the Government of India will lose no time in repudiating such a disappointing and unworthy enunciation of their policy, which, we are not surprised to learn, came in for a good deal of criticism by the non-official members of the United Provinces Council. Unless immediate and timely action is taken in this matter, this statement of policy will not merely prejudice and prejudge such conclusions as the Committee which is to be appointed by the Government of Sir James Meston, to enquire into the subject, might arrive at. Its effect on the minds of the people at large will be even more disastrous. It will shake their confidence in the desire of Government to provide adequate facilities for the education of their boys and girls. More than this, it will tend to strengthen the growing impression,—created rightly or wrongly,—among them that strong and reactionary influences are at work in Government secretariats to stifle the growth of secondary, and therefore of higher, education in the country.

The Punjab Government's review of educational activity in the Province, during the year 1914-15, shows a total increase of about 14 lakhs in the expenditure on education; and it is added that there was a "marked advance" in education during the past ten years, the proportion of boys at school to those of the school-going age increasing from 15 to 23. "The Tribune," commenting on this pertinently points out that the progress has neither been adequate nor in any way commensurate with the increase in revenues. For, while during the last ten years, the revenues of the Punjab have increased from Rs. 273.08 lakhs to Rs. 476.50 lakhs, or by about 74 per cent., the increase in the proportion of the school-going population at school is only 53 per cent. A notable feature of educational activity in the Punjab is the important part played by private agencies. The Government report bears ample evidence of the public spirit shown by various sections of the people in furthering the spread of education. The Mahomedan community has shown commendable activity and, according to the report, has been making up rapid amends for its past neglect. The Arya Samaj has been most active in its educational work and has an organisation of its own in each of the five divisions. But while the progress thus achieved by non-official agencies is commendable, it is regrettable that it is proceeding on rather wrong lines. For an unfortunate manifestation of this progress is the increasing number of denominational institutions. It is, therefore, for example, not surprising to learn that there has been a marked tendency for Sikh boys to leave the schools of other denominations in order to join the Khalsa institutions.

## "TAKING OUT THE SPRING FROM THE YEAR."

A propos of the recent attempts of certain college authorities in Bombay to prevent the attendance of their students at the meetings of the Congress and the Moslem League, and their participation as volunteers, the former might read with profit the wise pronouncement of the late Lord Iddesleigh, then Sir Stafford Northcote, on the subject of the participation of students in politics, which was delivered on the occasion of his inaugural address as Rector of the University of Edinburgh.

"I expressed a few minutes ago the hope that our meeting to-day might not be marred by any unseemly display of party spirit; but it was far from my intention to discourage the healthful expression of a genuine interest in political affairs, which, to my mind, is very much to be commended among the educated youth of a nation, and tends greatly to preserve the true spirit of our free institutions. Party spirit among the young men in our national seats of learning may easily be abused and may become mischievous, as is the case with all good things; and unquestionably there is a kind of party spirit—that which refuses to do justice to opponents or to see any merits except on its own side—which is much to be deprecated and discouraged. But I confess that I value so highly the training of our youth for political life, that I would rather see among you a little exaggeration, and even a little temporary misdirection of your partisanship, than a dull indifference upon questions of high importance, or a selfish insensibility to the interests of your native country.

"You all remember the beautiful and touching words of the Greek orator and statesman: "The taking of the youth out of a State is like taking the Spring out of the year." They were words which he applied to the loss sustained by the State in the premature death of those who were cut off by war or disease. But they might with equal truth and force be applied to the loss which it suffers when the flower of its youth withdraw themselves from active political life to devote the energies which should be employed for their country's benefit to selfish objects, or to allow them to become enervated by indolence or luxury.

"It may be reckoned among the greatest advantages of University life and of the University course of education, as compared with isolated private training, that it calls forth and encourages this generous public spirit at an age when men are particularly open to noble influences, and under circumstances which afford them peculiar advantages for prosecuting those studies which lie at the foundation of a sound political education. The time has been when the great value of the University was that it preserved the records of learning, and afforded to its students the leisure as well as the means of cultivating the arts and sciences undisturbed by the troubles of the world without."

It is only among a misguided section of officials in India that the desire exists to "take the Spring out of the year." Sir Stafford Northcote was a high Tory and leader of the Conservative Opposition in the House of Commons. What a contrast between the broad and liberal views of a Conservative statesman in England a quarter of a century ago,—when addressing the youth of Scotland,—and the narrow reactionary views of officials in this country, at a period when Government openly professes to be anxious to make broader the road of political progress!

## Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed; Mr. Haji Yusuf Ismail Sobhani; Mr. Salehbhoy C. Barodewala; the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed; Dr. Abdul Satar Gaya; Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitho, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Ahmed Deeji; Mr. Badroodin Abdulla Koor and others, representing the Bombay Presidency Moslem League waited on Lady Willingdon, yesterday, and presented Her Excellency with an address of congratulation on the bestowal on her of the Gold Medal of the Kaiser-I-Hind.

We understand that the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad is a candidate for election to the Bombay Corporation, by the Fellows of the Bombay University.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrives to-day by the Calcutta Mail.

Sir Trevredyn Wynne arrives in India by the next mail to discuss with the Agent of the B.-N. Railway regarding the situation created by the restriction of funds caused by the war.

The death took place in England on the 16th instant of Mr. H. Beverley, I.C.S., formerly Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

## PARLIAMENT BILL.

### PREMIER SUGGESTS A COMPROMISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.

Mr. Asquith announced in the Commons that owing to the strong views held in different parts of the House on the prolongation of the life of Parliament he would suggest a compromise of eight months instead of a year.

The compromise was adopted by 158 votes to 23.

The Hon. Mr. H. F. Gillman performed an interesting ceremony yesterday when he opened the new Criminal Settlement at Stuartpet, near Villupuram, (Madras Presidency), intended for the Veppur Pariah criminal tribe.

## WAR AND EDUCATION.

### LORD MORLEY AT MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

There was a reception on Nov. 19, in the Whitworth Hall of the Manchester University to welcome the new Vice Chancellor (Sir Henry Miers.) The Chancellor of the University (Lord Morley), who was accompanied by Sir Frank Forbes Adam (chairman of the Council of the University) and Lady Adam, received the guests.

Lord Morley, who was cordially greeted, said: We are gathered here to-night to welcome our new Vice Chancellor, to give him a cordial, heartfelt Lancashire welcome. (Cheers.) I congratulate him. I congratulate you members of this University—I say it very deliberately—on your good fortune in having secured for your new Vice Chancellor a man of wide intellectual attainments and practical gifts. Practical gifts are no less important than intellectual attainments in university administration. You have a man in whom those intellectual qualities and practical gifts are recognised by all those who have had experience in working with him and who know him. What you require here even more than those things is a man who knows how to get on with people and I believe that your new Vice Chancellor possesses that quality.

FIGURES OF DEPLETION.

He undertakes his important and responsible office—don't let us hide that from ourselves— in times of great difficulty for this University, and for similar institutions. I have watched and studied the figures of depletion—no other word fits them,—the depletion of this University both in the matter of teaching staff and in the number of students, and perhaps also in treasury requirements, and I say he takes his office in times of great difficulty; but everybody tells me—those who have had experience of working with him in London—that if Manchester has a great and honourable pride in its University, that pride will be not lessened but perhaps increased by your new Vice Chancellor. (Cheers.)

I have talked of the great difficulties. I do not mean money difficulties, though they are not to be overlooked; but there is now a strain upon all of us in one capacity or another which will tax the energy, judgment, and the social insight of those who have to do with university teaching; especially those younger, and perhaps better, universities will be taxed to the very uttermost. I observe that last night, in the House of Commons, a Minister, referring to the position of the medical students, said, "Oh, well, after all sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and so the medical students must take their chance. Yes, but then we are all patients. (Laughter.) I suppose none of us looks forward with satisfaction to taking his chance. That is one of the most serious and important aspects of the present situation, so far as education goes. I will not go into that now, for there are men here to-night that know more of it than I do. But it is a mistake to say lightly, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." You have got to think, if you have any sense of social responsibility and national duty, not only of to-day but of to-morrow. (Hear, hear.)

I am tempted to quote a few words said by an admirable Frenchman who was slain, not in battle, but by the hand of the assassin, a few months ago, before the war began—M. Jaures; he was speaking of patriotism, of which we all hear much, but not too much, to-day, and he said: "You are attached to this soil (in which you were born) by all that goes before you, and all that comes after you; by that which created you and that which you create, by past and future, by the immobility of the grave and the movement of the cradle." That is to say that while you are full of passionate thought and excitement upon the great struggles that are now going on, nevertheless you must think of what is to come after (Hear hear.)

REBUILDING OF IDEALS

Now, when the iron dice of war has one day decided which is the preponderance of material force and the final distribution of the strength of States and Powers; when the war is ended, when the mournful chapter of sore bereavement in the home, when the waste of treasure that has been accumulated by the aggregate industry of the generations before us and that was destined to be a stimulus to the generations that are to follow us—when all that has gone, I ask, is there not a moral loss which ought to be counted—a moral loss in the wreck of the ideals in which the men of my generation, long anterior, I know, to the generation of most of you, were deeply concerned? That loss has got to be counted and retrieved. The fabric of those ideals has to be built up again in the hearts and minds of men and women. If universities have one function more than another it is to take a part in that retrieval. It may be slow and long. It is to me disappointing and surprising that in the three forward countries that are concerned in the present struggle—England, France, and Germany— you find that the men (in all the three countries) eminent for learning and for reverence for scientific truth have been caught by the spirit of the time and have thrown themselves into the fiery furnace of international passion. I regret it, and will say no more.

Sir Henry Miers expressed his appreciation of the welcome accorded to him, and of the way in which he had found the academic and civil life of Manchester united. He also thanked Lord Morley for having dignified the reception with his presence.

On Sunday the Lahore Police seized all available copies of the "Mufid-i-Am Jantri" (Calender) for 1916 published by Pandit Devi Dyal Jotshi of Lahore. About 60,000 copies of this publication were issued, and most of them have already been sold.

## Notes of the Day.

**The Germans and Greece.**

The latest telegrams regarding Greece seem to suggest that it is now fully expected that the Austro-Germans on the Greek frontier contemplate the invasion of Hellenic territory. Thus, it would appear, King Constantine is to suffer the penalty of his inability to obey the behests of Berlin. We are still doubtful, however, as to whether the threatened invasion will really eventuate, and we are also doubtful whether, if it does, there will be any opposition on the part of the Greeks. The telegram, which says that the Germans have informed Athens that they have ordered the stoppage of any further advance on the part of the Bulgarians is highly significant. It can only mean that there is an understanding between Berlin and Athens that, so long as the Bulgars are kept off Greek soil, the Greeks will be content to be mere spectators of an Austro-German incursion, having for its object an attack on the Allied positions in the region of Salonika.

**Mr. Chamberlain and Indentured Labour.**

Whatever may have been the object of the "indefatigable" Sir John Rees in asking his question in the Commons regarding the Government of India's despatch on the indentured labour system it is apparent that Mr. Chamberlain means to maintain his reputation for giving vague and disappointing replies. It will be remembered that when the despatch was sent from this country to the Secretary of State, it was generally understood that the Government of India had definitely recommended the abolition of the system. In spite of the fact that the Government of India have, in their despatch, "dealt with the objections to and disadvantages of the present system" and suggested "a possible solution of these difficulties."—which means that they have recommended the abolition of the system,—Mr. Chamberlain insists on holding that "the question is still in the preliminary stage and requires further consultation with the Government of India as well as other authorities interested." We know what the Government of India think on the matter. Who then are the "other authorities interested?" If these are the Colonies, surely it is not argued—for the argument cannot for a moment be tolerated,—that the Colonies should be allowed to influence the course of domestic legislation in India. For after all, the indenture system has been established by statute of the Imperial Legislative Council of the country and not by a statute of Parliament.

**Mrs. Asquith and "The Globe".**

It has been the most discreditable feature of the anti-Government press in England since the war began that it has persistently indulged in personalities, regarding the personages it attacks for political reasons, of a most odious character. This has not been confined to journals of the type of "The Globe," but papers of established reputation, supported by the upper classes, have stooped to the most mean and offensive insinuations. The other day "The Morning Post" made a suggestion regarding the Prime Minister, which has disgraced its columns more foully than anything that has appeared in them recently,—and that is saying a good deal. Men in such positions do well, as a rule, to ignore aspersions of this character. But we are glad Mrs. Asquith, who has been attacked in a particularly mean and cowardly fashion, has taken action against "The Globe" to stop the publication of its libels against her. This paper, which formerly enjoyed a high and honourable reputation, has recently fallen to the level of the gutter, and one is more disgusted than surprised at its publication of libels which apparently had no sort of basis of truth in them.

**Defeating the Intention of Parliament.**

A most important Resolution was moved by the Hon. Syed Raza Ali in the United Provinces Legislative Council recommending the amendment of the constitution of the Council so as to secuure an elected majority. The Resolution was not accepted by Government who urged that the time had not yet come for any general overhauling of the regulations under which the Council was constituted and that its acceptance would be likely to create ill-feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans. How untenable both these arguments are was shown by Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, who pointed out that in Bengal and Bihar, where they had elective majorities, things had gone on smoothly and there was no reason why they should not go on in the same way in the United Provinces. Besides, as Mr. Raza Ali showed, the speeches of Lord Morley and Mr. Asquith, on the occassion when the reform scheme was before Parliament, made it clear that it was intended that there should be an elected majority in the Provincial Councils; for, both these statesmen realized that this was the only way of creating in the non-officials a sense of trust and responsibility. But as usual Parliament proposes and the tin gods dispose.

# THE WAR.

## SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

## MACEDONIAN CAMPAIGN.

## 120,000 GERMANS ON GREEK FRONTIER.

## RUSSIA'S CHANGED PLANS.

## EVERGROWING ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN WEST.

The Austrians and Germans are at present concentrating for the invasion of Greece. Their force numbers 120,000 men and they have plenty of heavy artillery.

A Salonika telegram says that the officers of the Greek army declare that if the Bulgarians cross the frontier they will join the French and fight them.

A Bukharest report states the Russians have apparently abandoned for the present their plans for an attack on Bulgaria and intend to renew the attack against Bukowina.

The British casualties in Macedonia up to December 11th were 32 officers and 1,246 men, of whom only one officer and 85 men had been killed.

The French communiqué speaks of overgrowing artillery activity. French fire demolished a bridge, smashed a railway, exploded a munitions depôt, destroyed a blockhouse, wrecked enemy trenches and dispersed an enemy marching force.

The British dispatch reports a heavy reciprocal bombardment. There were 44 aeroplane fights in which two enemy machines were brought down.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George made a statement on the Ministry of Munitions. He said that the national factories were a conspicuous success, vastly increasing the output, and foreshadowed the output of many guns of the largest size.

Mr. Asquith's statement on the results of the Derby scheme has been postponed.

De Wet and a hundred and eighteen prisoners who had been sentenced for high treason, have been released.

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

### PARTIALLY OPENED TO TRAFFIC.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The Panama Canal channel is opened sufficiently to warrant waiting vessels preparing to pass. A permanent opening, however, cannot yet be guaranteed. It is inadvisable for shipping to arrange to travel via the Canal until further advices.

# AUSTRO-GERMAN MENACE TO GREECE.

## 120,000 MEN CONCENTRATED ON FRONTIER.

## MENACE TO GREEK FRONTIER.

### AUSTRO-GERMAN CONCENTRATION.

### BULGARS NOT TO ENTER GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

An Athens telegram says that Germany in reply to the Greek protest on the subject of Bulgarians, declares that she has ordered an immediate stoppage of Bulgarians.

The Austrians and Germans are at present concentrating for the invasion of Greece. Their force numbers 120,000 men and they have plenty of heavy artillery. It is believed that the concentration will be completed by Thursday.

### GREEK OFFICERS' ATTITUDE.

### TO JOIN FRENCH IF BULGARS CROSS FRONTIER.

PARIS, Dec. 20.

A telegram from Salonika says that a curious moral development has occurred among the officers of the Greek Army who have hitherto been loyalists. They now declare that if the Bulgarians cross the frontier they will join the French and fight them.

### BULGARIANS MAKING FOR DURAZZO

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Petit Journal's" Athens correspondent learns from a diplomatic source that the Bulgarian force has reached Elbassan and is making for Durazzo.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 21.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 20th December, says that the Austrians report the continuation of the pursuit in Montenegro.

### BRITISH CASUALTIES IN MACEDONIA.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Tennant stated that the British casualties in the Macedonian campaign up till December 11th, were 32 officers and 1,246 men, of whom only one officer and 85 men had been killed.

### SERBIAN REFUGEES IN ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 20.

The "Tribuna" states that Serbian refugees have arrived in villages in Central Italy, where they have been sympathetically received. Many more are expected.

## GREEK ELECTIONS.

### VENEZELISTS ABSTAIN.

ATHENS, Dec. 20.

Unofficial results of the elections give M. Gounaris a majority. The Venezelists completely abstained.

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Telegrams from Athens state the elections yesterday did not affect the appearance of the capital. Multitudes abstained from voting.

### DE WET AND OTHER REBELS RELEASED.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 21.

De Wet and a hundred and eighteen prisoners who had been sentenced for high treason, have been released.

De Wet in an interview emphasised the necessity for Anglo-Dutch amity. Discord and past misunderstanding should cease.

### NO CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS IN GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

An "Exchange" telegram from the Hague states that the Kaiser has forbidden Christmas and New Year celebrations throughout Germany, and the requests of Princes for permission to return to Berlin for Christmas have been refused.

## RUSSIA'S CHANGE OF PLANS.

### ATTACK ON BULGARIA ABANDONED.

### BUKOWINA THE OBJECTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ZURICH, Dec. 20.

A telegram from Bukharest says the Russians have apparently abandoned for the present their plans for an attack on Bulgaria. The movements of their troops indicate that they intend to renew the attacks against Bukowina.

## GENERAL RUSSKY.

### RETIRES ON ACCOUNT OF ILL-HEALTH.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 21.

General Russky, commander of the Russian northern armies, has been relieved of his functions. His withdrawal is due to his health.

The Tsar in a rescript warmly thanks him for his brilliant services in defending Petrograd.

## SINKING OF THE UMETA.

### STORY OF THE OUTRAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Three officers of the British India steamer Umeta, which was sunk in the Mediterranean on 1st December, arrived at Plymouth on Sunday. They had spent four days knocking about the Mediterranean in a life-boat with twenty-six lascars.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The officers of the Umeta who landed at Plymouth state that the Umeta was attacked by a German submarine in the Mediterranean on 1st December. The first sign of the presence of the enemy was a quick succession of shots. The fourth entered the hold and the vessel began to fill.

The crew embarked in four lifeboats while the submarine continued to fire on the ship. When the steamer had been abandoned the commander of the submarine called the boats alongside and enquired the name of the owners and the destination of the ship.

He demanded the ship's papers, but was told that they had been left on the liner. The commander of the submarine was apparently satisfied and ordered the lifeboats to proceed, after which he continued the work of destroying the steamer.

The Umeta's boats headed for Malta a hundred miles distant, but were separated by a storm. Finding they could not reach Malta the mate's boat steered for Tripoli. After four days they were picked up by a Swedish steamer and taken to Port Said.

## SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

### COAL SHORTAGE AT PORT SAID.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil said certain vessels of the Rotterdamsche Lloyd were proceeding *via* the Cape and the remainder *via* Suez, owing to alleged uncertainty regarding the quantity of bunker coal at Port Said.

## ITALIAN FRONT.

### ROVERETO EVACUATED BY AUSTRIANS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

According to the "Idea Nazionale" the towns of Riva and Rovereto have been evacuated, and are isolated beyond the possibility of Austrian help, the Italians holding the roads thereto. The Austrians recently mounted a 420mm. howitzer before Rovereto. After fifteen ineffective rounds it was discovered and destroyed by Italian gunners.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Dec. 20.

The Dominion Parliament has been summoned for January 12th. The speech from the Throne will foreshadow measures to lengthen the term of Parliament, for a war appropriation of fifty millions sterling, and for new taxes.

## WESTERN FRONT.

### EVERGROWING ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

### ENORMOUS DAMAGE BY FRENCH FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 21.

Last night's communiqué spoke of evergrowing artillery activity.

Violent duels occurred in Artois, particularly in the region of Loos and Givenchy. The French artillery demolished a bridge between Soissons and Reims. The French in Champagne dispersed an enemy marching force and smashed a railway much used by the enemy.

The same activity occurred in Argonne where the French exploded a munitions depot. French fire wrecked German trenches in Hanorvelle Wood near St. Mihiel and also destroyed a blockhouse bristling with machine guns. A French airsquadron effectively bombarded the station at Mulhausen.

## VIGOROUS ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

### ALLIES HAVE THE ADVANTAGE.

PARIS, Dec. 20.

Vigorous artillery engagements in which the advantage lay with the Allies are again the feature of the communiqué.

## 44 AEROPLANE FIGHTS.

### TWO ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

A despatch from Headquarters published by the Press Bureau reports a heavy reciprocal bombardment in the vicinity of Ypres. An enemy bombing attack near the Hulluch Quarries was repulsed to-day. There were yesterday 44 aeroplane fights. Two enemy machines were brought down behind their lines. One of our machines is missing.

LATER.

Opposite the southern portion of the centre line we bombarded several portions of the enemy's trenches. Hostile artillery heavily shelled Ypres and St. Jean. It was also active against our front line and support trenches, also at Zonnebeke, Zandvoorde, Gheluvelt and Tenbrielen. The enemy bombing attack which was repulsed was made on our trenches near the quarries north-west of Hulluch. There was considerable activity by the enemy's aeroplanes which attempted to prevent our machines from making reconnaissances. These attempts were unsuccessful. In addition to the two enemy aeroplanes brought down behind their lines during forty-four combats others were driven down, apparently damaged.

## CONSIDERABLE GERMAN OFFENSIVE IMPOSSIBLE.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 20.

The Russian military expert Colonel Schumsky affirms that any considerable German offensive in the West is impossible as the Germans are unable to detach sufficient troops from the Eastern Front.

## FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH.

### FAREWELL MEETING WITH PRESIDENT POINCARE.

PARIS, Dec. 20.

Field-Marshal French took farewell of President Poincare at the Elysee this afternoon and was given an ovation, a huge crowd shouting "Vive French," "Vive l'Angleterre," "Vive le Roi."

General Joffre this morning bestowed the Criox de Guerre on Field-Marshal French.

## THE DERBY SCHEME.

### PREMIER'S STATEMENT POSTPONED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith stated that in consequence of the complexity of the task and the enormous difficulty of classifying and tabulating the figures under the Derby scheme the Cabinet was unanimously of opinion that there should be no considered statement to-morrow. The Premier hoped however to make a statement before the adjournment.

It is understood that the recruiting authorities submit the general result to-day.

## MUNITIONS CAMPAIGN.

### SUCCESS OF NATIONAL FACTORIES.

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STATEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George made a statement on the Ministry of Munitions. He dwelt on the enormously important part machinery had played in this war. The German successes were due to the tardiness of the Allies in developing their mechanical resources though Great Britain's command of the sea showed besides the excellence of their sailors, an overwhelming superiority in sea machinery. Another aspect was that machinery spared men in both attack and defence.

#### SHORTAGE IN MAY.

Mr. Lloyd George mentioned the shortage in the month of May when the Germans had a quarter of a million shells daily, mostly high explosive, and Great Britain was producing 2,500 and 13,000 shrapnel shells. Deliveries amounted to only sixteen per cent of promises, but to-day prominent business men were running departments and everything had been speeded up and great quantities of raw material secured for the Allies. Deliveries were eighty percent of the largely increased promises.

#### OUTPUT VASTLY INCREASED

The Minister of Munitions described the munitions areas and the work of the Local Boards and emphasised that the national factories were a conspicuous success, vastly increasing the output, minimising labour difficulties and checking prices. He also referred to the splendid patriotic work of private firms. He spoke of the tremendous expenditure of shells in September in a battle lasting weeks, as the result of four months husbanding. The expenditure was replaced in a month and soon would be replaceable in a week.

#### MANUFACTURE OF GUNS.

Mr. Lloyd George foreshadowed the output of many guns of the largest size and declared that machine guns had increased five-fold since June. He declared that all requirements would be well in sight in the New Year. He detailed the immense manufacture of grenades, catapults, spring-guns, helmets and mortars.

#### WANTED MORE WORKERS.

Mr. Lloyd George said that Britain also ought to be able to supply high explosives to needy Allies. He predicted important economies in contracts etc. and in developing the home resources. He wanted 80,000 skilled workers and 200,000 unskilled for new factories. These things would enable us to make the 1916 campaign a success.

The expenditure of munitions in September was prodigious but three times the quantity would have achieved twenty times the result. He pointed out that two-hundred millions would buy a vast amount and that was forty days' cost of the war but at the crucial moment the war might be won by it in forty days instead of lingering for four hundred.

Mr. Thomas on behalf of the Labour party gave an assurance that the workers would respond to Mr. Lloyd George's appeal for additional labour.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LATER.

#### WINNING POWER OF MUNITIONS.

In the course of his speech Mr. Lloyd George said that a vivid example of the winning power of munitions was given in the battle of Loos. Everything had been destroyed except one machinegun emplacement in front of which lay hundreds of gallant men. Hence the money spared in munitions had been spilt in blood.

#### WAY TO VICTORY.

The way to victory was for shells to crash through everything, shattering every machinegun and every yard of barbed wire. We cannot turn out too much. Such ideas won't have entered the minds of workmen, capitalists and taxpayers, until we are able to crash the way to victory. If risks had to be taken let them be risks to the pockets of taxpayers, not to the lives of men. The proper economy was to reduce not the output but cost.

#### MOMENT FOR INTENSE PREPARATION.

Everything depended on the next few months. The decisions of the last Allied Conference would affect the whole conduct of the war but the carrying out of them rested on workmen. He appealed to their patriotism. The chances of victory were still with us. Our best chances remained. We had accomplished our task at sea to the last letter; we had an overwhelming superiority in the raw materials of war; we had a ready access to neutrals and we had a better cause but this was the moment for intense preparation; the moment for putting our whole energies at home into preparing for the blow we had to strike abroad.

## GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMY.

### ASTOUNDING STORY OF COAL CONTRACTS.

### AN EXPENSIVE INTRODUCTION TO THE R. I. M.

### MR. COALS AND MR. MEDIARY.

### A SUBJECT FOR ENQUIRY.

**When there is so much being said about the practice of rigid economy and the encouragement of thrift amongst the subjects of the British Empire, to counter and provide against the vast expenditure which the exigencies of the war have entailed, the following story of a coal transaction may prove interesting to the public and give them something to ponder over as to the way in which economy is practised in public departments.**

It appears that in or about the month of September 1914, a certain Bombay coal contractor, who may be styled for convenience Mr. Coals, set a covetous eye on the business in the supply of coals which was being transacted by the Transport Department of the Royal Indian Marine when the war broke out. Mr. Coals, however, was an unknown quantity in this department, and as all the necessary fuel to supplement the enormous requirements was obtained by private contract and not by public tender, he was precluded from participating in the business.

AN EXPENSIVE INTRODUCTION.

Through a fortuitous circumstance, Mr. Coals, however, during the course of his peregrinations, came across a gentleman, whose influence with the Department was so extensive that he was able to promise for a consideration to introduce Mr. Coals to the Royal Marine Dockyard and put him in touch with those who were able to place contracts for the supply of coal. In return for the introduction, Mr. Mediary (again only a convenient nomenclature) obtained a written agreement from Mr. Coals, that in return for the introduction Mr. Coals was to pay him the substantial brokerage of *Rs. 2-4 per ton* on all the coal supplied either directly or indirectly to the Dockyard, and the arrangement was to remain in force so long as Mr. Coals was in any way concerned in making the supplies.

Mr. Coals was accordingly introduced to the Department and with the prospects of earning a lucrative commission of Rs. 2-4 per ton, Mr. Mediary personally busied himself in helping Mr. Coals to secure contracts for the supply of coal. Almost an immediate start was made with a contract for 5,000 tons in September, 1914 and this was supplemented by various other contracts later on, until on November 17th, the account showed that 26,000 tons had been supplied in all, representing a nice little sum of Rs. 58,000 for brokerage due to Mr. Mediary.

MR. COALS BECOMES ECONOMICAL.

Mr. Coals probably rubbed his chin and reflected when the account was forwarded for settlement, and it seemed to strike him that having established his footing, he might now treat Mr. Mediary with less consideration. It was quite natural in the exuberance of his spirits at the prospect of tapping the Golconda to promise anything, but when it came to paying up the thirst to practice a little war economy pervaded his thrifty nature, and he succeeded in persuading Mr. Mediary to be generous and knock off the odd four annas per ton. With over half a lakh to be fingered at once and the prospects of untold wealth in the immediate future, what was a paltry four annas per ton to Mr. Mediary? Moreover a round sum would facilitate the adjustment of accounts, so, after the necessary show of a little reluctance in consenting to the concession, Mr. Mediary agreed to accept Rs. 2 per ton instead of Rs. 2-4 under the agreement, which in all other respects was to remain in full force and effect.

MORE ECONOMY.

Mr. Coals was, however, too badly bitten in his craving for economy and as the four-anna retrenchment had been effected without much trouble a few days later he made a further demand on Mr. Mediary to have the commission reduced still further, pointing out with great business acumen the advantage of what would only be a nominal sacrifice to Mr. Mediary, inasmuch as the further reduction would enable Mr. Coals undertake much larger contracts and, that, on the whole, Mr. Mediary would actually profit by agreeing to a further reduction of eight annas per ton. After a good deal of

(*Continued on page 8.*)

# WHERE'S THE MONEY COMING FROM.

## GERMANY'S FINANCIAL TANGLE.

### A PERTINENT PRESS COMMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROVRAD, Dec. 20.

Reviewing Dr. Helfferich's speech in the Reichstag, the newspaper "Vorwaerts" urges the Government to declare how the money for payment of interest and redemption of war debts can be raised.

It says that the German war debt is now two thousand millions sterling, the interest on which is one hundred millions sterling yearly, and redemption will necessitate another twenty-five millions. In order to meet these and current expenditure the income of the Empire must be more than doubled.

The "Vorwaerts" concludes that the interests of consumers and industries demand the abolition of import taxes after the war, which considerably reduce the income of Germany.

### GERMAN FINANCE.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 21.

Speaking in the Reichstag Dr. Helfferich, Secretary to the Treasury, claimed that the Budget for 1915-16 would show no or only a small deficit. He admitted that the Budget for 1916-17 would not balance without new taxes but he was confident that German patriotism would pay taxes as readily as it had subscribed to loans.

## GERMAN PLOTTERS IN U. S.

### "FOES OF THE FATHERLAND."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "New York Times" Berlin correspondent sends an authorised statement disavowing all unlawful plotting in America and denouncing the plotters as the foes of the Fatherland.

## INDENTURED LABOUR SYSTEM

### QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Sir John Rees asked whether the Government of India had recommended the abolition of the indentured labour system.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he had recently received a communication from the Government of India dealing with objections to and disadvantages of the present system under which labour went from India to the colonies, and suggesting a possible solution of these difficulties.

The question was still in the preliminary stage and required further consultation with the Government of India as well as other authorities interested.

Mr. Chamberlain would therefore be unable to make a definite statement for some time.

## MRS. ASQUITH V THE "GLOBE"

### INJUNCTION GRANTED.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The King's Bench to-day granted Mrs. Asquith an injunction against the "Globe."

Counsel said that there was not a shadow of truth in the statements and affirmed that Mrs. Asquith had never been to Donnington Hall and had had no communication with any of the inmates.

## DEATH OF SIR HENRY ROSCOE.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The death is announced of Sir Henry Roscoe.

Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe, the eminent English professor of chemistry, was born in London on 7th January 1833. He was the son of Henry Roscoe, a barrister, and grandson of William Roscoe, historian of Lorenzo di Modici. After studying at Liverpool High School and University College London, he went to Heidelberg to work under R. W. Bunsen, of whom he became a life-long friend. In 1857 he was appointed to the chair of chemistry at Owen's College, Manchester, where he remained for thirty years, and from 1885 to 1895 he was an M. P. for the South Division of Manchester. He served on several Royal Commissions appointed to consider educational questions, in which he was keenly interested, and from 1896 to 1902 was Vice-Chancellor of London University. He was knighted in 1884. His scientific work includes a memorable series of researches carried out with Bunsen between 1855 and 1862, in which they laid the foundation of comparative photochemistry. In 1867 he began an elaborate investigation of vanadium and its compounds, and devised a process for preparing it pure in the metallic state, at the same time showing that the substance which had previously passed for the metal was contaminated with oxygen and nitrogen. He was also the author of researches on niobium, tungsten, uranium, perchlorid acid, the solubility of ammonia etc. His publications include, besides several elementary text books on chemistry which have a wide circulation and been translated into many foreign languages, "Lectures on Spectrum Analysis" (1869); A Treatise on Chemistry" (the first edition of which appeared in 1877-1892); "A New View of Dalton's Atomic Theory" with Dr. A. Harden (1896); and an "Autobiography" (1906). The "Treatise on Chemistry," written in collaboration with "Carl Schorlemmer" (1834-1892), who was appointed his private assistant at Manchester in 1859, Official assistant in the laboratory in 1861 and Professor of Organic Chemistry in 1874, is a standard work. Sir Henry Roscoe was President of the British Association (Manchester 1887); Royal Medalist 1874, for researches on the chemical action of light, and on the metal venadium, he was President of the Society of Chemical Industry for 1881, and of Chemical Society for 1882. He was also an Officer of the Legion of Honour and a correspondent of the Academy of Science of France.

# FIRST HOURS IN GALLIPOLI.

## THE LANDING.

The following interesting extracts from a soldier's letter are published in "The Times":—

I am writing this in the trenches within 200 yards of the Turks. It was not more than seven days after leaving England that we steamed into a fine natural harbour, full of ships of the Allies. Here we remained for a day or so, apparently awaiting developments or orders. At length we were transhipped into a very small steamer which zigzagged to another island only a few hours' voyage away.

Arriving safely in our destined harbour we anchored and settled down for the night. It was impossible to lie down. We got what sleep we could, resting with chins on our knees, our legs forming a back for the man in front. I guess sardines are more comfortable than we were. A number of other transports were anchored round about us, and as we dozed in the darkness, sounding over the water came the strains of "My little grey home in the West," "Keep the home fires burning," and other popular songs, sung with rare feeling. It was difficult to realize that we were not in England.

Morning came, but we remained at anchor, absolutely ignorant of anything that was going on ashore. As the morning wore on a ship full of men went out, and then we followed. Very soon we saw warships all along the coast on our right engaged in a furious bombardment of the hills reaching up from the very sea. Then we anchored once again.

Not long after, high up in the sky appeared what seemed to be an airship without a car. We soon discovered it had a very small cradle suspended beneath it, and was in tow of a steamer. I suppose it was used for observation purposes, for it was to be seen for some days after on the same job, and occasionally the enemy's guns fired at it, but without success. All through the afternoon we lay at what was to be our last anchorage, killing time by watching the bombardment, which still continued. Through our field glasses we could also perceive men in khaki taking cover on the hillside. All the time disembarcation of men and munitions was carried on apace, with but little fire from the enemy.

At last our turn came, and we were again transhipped into a sort of steam barge. On this, standing very closely, we went for a little circular trip, round and round we circled, waiting a chance to get into a little cut where we might land on some rocks. By the time we stepped ashore it was getting dusk, and as we were heavily loaded it was no easy task, we found, to walk the plank and then jump for it—to land up to our knees in sand.

### A MEMORABLE LANDING.

I shall never forget that landing! The thing that sticks in my mind most was the struggle to get along in the dark with a heavy load over such terribly rough ground. Every now and again a rock would cause me to trip, and down I would go, with no hand free to save myself, for with one I grasped my rifle, and with the other a "dixie" of water. The water—precious liquid—I picked up again, and strained every muscle in my body in the effort to keep up. That's what we were nearly all doing. In the sand we sank, on the rocks we tripped; some fell among thick prickly bushes, some struggled to their feet, and then had to fumble about on hands and knees to regain a lost helmet or dixie. No one said much; the only breath spared was given to deep curses, full of feeling.

At last our bivouac was reached, and we all dropped down and lay as we fell, and sought to regain our lost breath and strength. Officers and men were stumbling all over the place in search of their different regiments or platoons. "Where are the —th?" "Are you the —th?" "Can you tell me where the —th are?" was the only kind of conversation going, and that was almost in whispers. Very uncanny it was lying there, but we were not to be allowed much rest. Barely three-quarters of an hour had elapsed before we were given orders to prepare to proceed to the firing line. We were somewhat staggered, we never thought of going any farther that night, and were just beginning to doze off.

Very soon we found ourselves climbing a steep hill in single file. We were to make no noise—no talking, no smoking. There was no pathway, we clambered over rocks and tore a way through prickly bushes and all uphill. Our packs had been left behind at the base.

Somewhere about 11 o'clock we were told to "lie down where we were," they said, so down I dropped again and rested for the rest of that night, my head on a rock, and my body very comfortably suspended in a thick bush. All that night men filed past, stumbling over our legs and staggering all over the place. When the morn broke, dim and sad and chill, we saw where we were, and how we looked—pretty scarecrows some!

That day, Tuesday, we sorted ourselves out, and were allotted positions in the line, which on the next day but one was to advance—at what a cost.

## DEATH OF LIEUT. MANEC, B. PATEL, I. M. S.

In our Friday's issue we referred to Lieut. Patel being wounded in Mesopotamia. It seems that in the battle of Ctesiphon, on the 23rd of November, he was wounded by a dangerous gunshot wound in the spine and was ordered to be invalided and sent home. His condition, however, would not permit him to be removed and he was brought to the officers' hospital, Basara, where we regret to learn, he eventually succumbed to his injuries on the 20th instant. The family have received the following telegram from the Commander-in-chief:

"I have heard with deep regret of the death on 20th December from wounds received in action of your gallant son Lieutenant Manec B. Patel, I.M.S., and I offer you my most sincere sympathy in your bereavement."

Lieut. Patel was thirty-two years old. The Uthamna ceremony will take place this afternoon at his residence, Rupa Villa Cumballa Hill.

# GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMY.

(Continued from page 7.)

argument, in which Mr. Mediary apparently had to occupy a back-bench, the brokerage on all further transactions Mr. Coals had with the Royal Indian Marine was finally settled at Rs. 1/8 per ton, but this was to be the limit. And Mr. Coals confirmed the new arrangement by writing and handed the same to Mr. Mediary.

Meanwhile Mr. Coals had secured a safe foothold in the Department and felt himself in a position to obtain contracts off his own bat, and still being impregnated with the commendable desire to foster the spirit of economy, he again approached the unfortunate Mediary to accept four annas per ton, on the plea, that owing to a slump in Dockyard rates, he was unable to pay more and it was a case of four annas or nothing.

### MR. MEDIARY GOES TO THE HIGH COURT.

Then the band struck up and lawyers got to work, soon followed up with the exchange of a budget of the customary recriminatory correspondence, in which a great many letters were despatched and acknowledged, probably containing the direst threats of the wonderful things that would or would not happen when the matter was brought before the High Court for judgment. So far it will be seen Mr. Coals' endeavours in the pursuit of thrift had succeeded admirably, but at this stage they received a decided check, and Mr. Coals, in spite of the commendable efforts of his painstaking lawyer had perforce to comply with Mr. Mediary's demands and effect a settlement out of court on the following basis.—Fifty-two thousand rupees were paid as brokerage at the rate of Rs. 2 per ton on 26,000 tons of coal supplied to the Dockyard from September 24th 1914 to November 17th 1914: On 4,530 tons supplied from November 30th 1914 to December 13th 1914, at the rate of Rs. 1-8 per ton. Rs. 6,795: On 8,410 tons supplied from December 23rd 1914 to January 2nd 1915, at the rate of Re. 1-8 per ton, Rs. 12,615: On 6,975 tons supplied from January 15th 1915 to January 31st 1915 at the rate of Re. 1-8 per ton Rs. 10.462: and for 1,800 tons supplied indirectly at the rate of Rs. 2 per ton, Rs. 3,600.

### TOTAL PRICE OF THE INTRODUCTION

It will therefore be seen that a total commission amounting to Rs. 85,472 was earned by Mr. Mediary on the supply of 47,715 tons of coal to the Dockyard between September 24th, 1914 and January 31st, 1915, a period of about four months.

### AN ASTOUNDING STORY.

These are the bald facts of what appears to be a most astounding story. Here we have an ordinary coal dealer, who, for a mere introduction to the officials concerned, finds it profitable to pay away Rs. 85,472 or thereabouts as a commission for an introduction leading to the supply of 47,715 tons of coal to a public department. On the top of this, the coal dealer's profits are to be taken into consideration, which, estimated at the same scale as the commission paid for the introduction, would probably run into lakhs. Of this latter suggestion there is no direct evidence; the conjecture, however, is a safe one, for it is an accepted fact that a coal dealer would not persist in entering upon a series of independent transactions, unless his profits considerably exceeded what he had to disburse as brokerage and commission. It is true, that in this particular case the coal dealer made successful overtures to reduce the commission, but this move was obviously prompted to evade payment, when he had gained his ends by thoroughly establishing direct relations with the purchasers.

### SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

*The questions then arise, as to the principles which are employed by the Indian Marine in the conduct of its coal-purchasing business. What prices did it pay to admit of the lavish payments of commission as disclosed by the story? If the prices paid were within the metre of the average market rates, what were the methods adopted to preclude the possibility of anything less than 20 cwts to the ton being tendered as a right delivery and accepted? Why was it that during the period of the story, the Indian Marine Department did not call for public tenders for its coal supplies? Why was it that advantageous offers from large reputable colliery owners were refused and coals purchased from local dealers, who possibly supplied the self-same coal to the dealer which had in the first instance been rejected? These questions may provide the basis for a very necessary enquiry, which, in justice to the public should be taken in hand at once and sifted to the very dregs.*

*When such a state of affairs exists as disclosed by the story, it is obvious that there must be something very lax or rotten in this local State of Denmark. And when this preliminary story has been well digested and considered, another may be forthcoming, in which interesting details will be revealed, as to how much it costs to fit up a transport, and the profits that accrue to those entrusted with this particular work.*

As his office has been transferred to Simla, Mr. Richards, Chief Engineer, Indo-Burma Connection Railway Survey goes there shortly from Maymyo.

Mr. W. H. Johnson has moved the Bangalore Municipal Commission for a grant of Rs. 4,000 to the Madras Aeroplane Fund.

The services of 1,500 Chinese coolies have been secured from the Malay States and Penang who are now being sent to work at the Wolfram concessions in the Tavoy District.

On the Benares conspiracy case being resumed yesterday, Mr. Hadow Senio Superintendent of Police, Delhi, was called, and deposed to all the identifications held at Delhi in this case.

# INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

## PANCH MAHALS CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At a representative meeting of the leading men of the Panch Mahals District, held in Godhra on Sunday last it was resolved to form a Congress Committee for the District. This was the only District in the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency which had no Committee so far.

Mr. Manoobhai Desai of Kalol was elected President, with Mr. M. H. Mehta as Vice-President and Messrs. Vallabhbhai Parekh and Vithaldas Shah as Honorary Secretaries. More than thirty members were enrolled. The Committee has been affiliated since to the Bombay Provincial Committee according to the rules of the constitution of the Indian National Congress.

## CONGRESS DELEGATES FROM POONA.

### AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 21.

At a meeting of the Poona District Congress Committee and the Deccan Sabha held last evening with Mr. Hari Narayan Apte in the chair, about 75 delegates were elected to the forthcoming Congress.

Rao Bahadur Ichharambhai Bhagwandas' proposal asking Government to allow the district local boards to levy a cess at one anna per rupee on the Abkari Excise Revenue, so as to enable them to cope successfully with their expanded duties in connection with rural sanitation, education and agricultural improvement received unanimous support of the meeting and it was resolved to press this question on the attention of the Congress with a view to its inclusion in its programme.

## BHARAT JAIN MAHA MANDAL.

### ANNUAL SESSION IN BOMBAY.

The annual meetings of the Bharat Jain Maha Madal will be held this year at Hirabag, near C. P. Tank, Bombay, on the 29th and 30th December. Vital questions affecting the Jain Community, such as the organisation of the Jain Educational Conference, the formation of the Jain Historical Society, the incorporation of a Society for the propagation of Jain literature, the establishment of a league for an amicable settlement of irreligious litigation concerning Tirthas, the promoton of social intercourse among the subcastes and bringing the case of Pandit Arjunlal to the notice of the proper autorities, will this year be taken in hand in the above convention.

Accommodation for delegates from different parts have been made at Hirabag Dharamshala, and they are requested to intimate the date of their arrival to the Superintendent of the said Dharamshala.

## EIGHTH ARYA DHARMA PARISHAD.

### FOURTH ARYA MAHILA PARISHAD.

The Eighth Sessions of the Arya Dharma Parishad and the fourth session of the Arya Mahila Parishad will be held at Haldharu via Gangadhara Station, Tapti Valley Railway (Surat District) during the Christmas holidays on the 30th and 31st of December 1915, and 1st of January 1916, when several well-known pandits and learned men will deliver speeches on social, religious as well as educational topics. The Parishad will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, which represents all the Arya Samajs of the Bombay presidency. Rao Bahadur Hargovandas D. Kantavala, late Dewan of Lunawada State, Sriyut Gopaldas Viharidas Desai, (Nanasaheb), late Revenue Commissioner of Bhavnagar State, and Sriyut Khaserao B. Jahhav, Settlement Commissioner, Baroda State, have kindly consented to preside on the 30th, 31st Dec. 1915 and 1st Jan. 1916, respectively. Shrimati Naniben Gajjar of Vanita Vishram, Surat, will preside at the Arya Mahila Parishad to be held on the morning of the 1st Jan. 1916. Swami Shri Satyanandaji Maharaj of the Punjab, Mr. Ram Bhaj Datta Chowdhary, pleader, Chief Court, Lahore, Pandit Ganga Prasad, Deputy Collector, Hamirpur District, Pandit Ramchandra of Delhi, Brahmachari Brahmada Haji Vedalankar, graduate of the Hardwar Gurukul, Shrimati Pandita Kaushlya Devi, Professor, Queen's College, Lahore, Mr. Prahladji Sevakram, the retired Nayab Suba of Baroda State, and Pandit Balkrishna Sharma and Shastri Manishankar Sharma of the Bombay Presidency will be the prominent speakers. The Parishad is open to all lovers of the Vedic Religion and advocates of social reform.

## AIR RAID REHEARSAL AT WILHELMSHAVEN.

### PANIC-STRICKEN INHABITANTS.

A great rehearsal of a general alarm against aerial attack at Wilhelmshaven on Thursday in mail week again proved an utter failure, writes Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen.

When the advertised signal—six rapid clangs of the church bells and the firing of six guns—was heard the public completely lost their heads, and rushed into the streets worrying the poliice and military with questions, and hopelessly blocking the thoroughfares, thereby impeding military operations.

The military governor of Wilhelmshaven has consequently issued a scathing reproof in the local papers and a list of instructions to the public, which must be strictly obeyed.

# THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Congressmen and the rest of the Indian public are deeply indebted to you for having published the instructive correspondence that took place between Mr. A. O. Hume and Colonel Ardagh, Private Secretary to Lord Lansdowne, and the Resolution passed by the Congress in 1890. I may point out that in the printed copy of the Government Servant's Conduct Rules the orders of the Government of India, which were communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations on 18th March, 1890, are specifically referred to in the marginal note to Rule 20. So that it is perfectly clear that this rule must be interpreted in the same way as the orders in question upon which it is based and which were authoritatively construed by Lord Lansdowne's Government. The Resolution passed by the Calcutta Congress, which was presided over by the then Mr. P. M. Mehta, was proposed by Mr. Manomohan Ghose, a distinguished lawyer, and seconded by Mr. George Yule, who was president of the Congress in 1888. I was present at the Session at which the subject was discussed. Mr. Yule's speech is a fair indication of the feeling that was aroused on the occasion throughout the country and literally brought down the house.

Mr. Manomohan Ghose, who was the chairman of the Reception Committee, in addressing the assembled delegates, said:

"Your attention has probably been drawn to a very remarkable advertisement, which has been appearing in the public papers of Calcutta, whereby apparently, officially, the Government of Bengal directs, or rather professes to advise, that its officers should not attend the Congress even as visitors. (*Shame, shame,*) I am not surprised at this display of feeling on your part, because speaking for myself, ever since I saw that resolution, it has filled me with grief and amazement, and it must have had the same effect upon every one of you. Gentlemen, it strikes me that a more shortsighted policy could not be conceived than that which is the cause of this strange action on the part of the Government. To my mind it displays a want of statesmanship for which, I confess, I was not prepared . . . . Government says not only shall its officers not take any part in any public meeting but they shall not attend even as silent spectators or visitors (*shame, shame.*) To my judgment this amounts to a sad confession of weakness (cheers) a confession of weakness which I do not think the Government of this country has any need to make . . . . Looked at from any point of view it is an action which is wholly unintelligible to me and I believe to most of you. (*All, all*).

Mr. George Yule in seconding the Resolution, said:—

I have given some study to the instructions that have been issued by the Government, and also to the letter, which has been written by Sir Charles Elliot, and I must say that I am unable to comprehend their meaning or their purport. (Hear, hear). If their objection lies in the fact that we are a Congress of people, I want to know what is a Congress. It is an assemblage of persons of indefinite size. If that is so, then I wish to ask is the St. Andrew's Dinner not an assemblage of persons! Is that, too, not a Congress. (Cheers.) Are political subjects not talked of there? (Hear, hear). Of late years, in fact, the St. Andrew's Dinner has been made the platform from which political shou-ing might be made. (Cheers). Yet that is not only patronized by Government officials, but it is availed of by the highest Government officials to propound their views. I take it therefore, Gentlemen, that there has been some great mistake about this instruction, that it has been issued by some Dogberry "clothed in a little brief authority." If it has been issued with the sanction of a higher authority, then I state as a positive conviction, that it is a great and serious mistake. (Cheers). But, if it has received the sanction of the highest authority, if that instruction has been published, and that letter written with the highest authority of the land, deliberately, then I also deliberately say that it is a piece of gross insolence offered to a body of men, whose chief public characteristics are, firstly, devotion to the Queen (cheers), and secondly, devotion to the true interest of the Country (cheers), and who are animated with as true and as honest a purpose as any official in the land. (Renewed cheers). Any instructions, therefore, which carry on their face, as these instructions do in my judgment, an insinuation that we are unworthy to be visited by Government officials, I resent as an insult, and I retort that in all the qualities of manhood we are as good as they. (Loud cheers). I think, however, Gentlemen, that we may charitably conclude that this piece of business is simply a mistake on the part of a subordinate official, and in that spirit I cordially second the motion that is now before the Congress. (Cheers).

The President: I think, gentlemen, I may now put this Resolution. I think you will all agree with me, that whether Mr. Yule's charitable hypothesis be correct or not, the matter is one of very little importance to us ("Laughter"). It may involve the gravest discredit to Government (hear, hear) and we are bound to give them an opportunity of extricating themselves from the undignified and ludicrous position, if not worse, in which these precious orders apparently place them; but beyond this, so far as we are concerned, the matter having served to amuse us for an hour, may be dropped. ("Loud Cheers and laughter.") Shall I put the Resolution? ("Yes, yes, vote.").

Mr. P. M. Mehta read out the Resolution to the Congress and it was carried by acclamation. But we all sincerely hope that it will not be found necessary to put any such Resolution before the ensuing Congress and that His Excellency Lord Willingdon will exercise his influence in the right direction and set matters right before it is too late. Congressmen in Bombay were and are anxious to avoid any unpleasant controversy at this juncture, especially with the powers that be. But the Press Note issued by the Bombay Government is eminently calculated to lead to such controversy not only in this Presidency but throughout the whole country.—Yours, etc.

A CONGRESSMAN.

21-12-15.

## GERMAN PRISONERS UNWILLING TO RETURN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Telegraaf's" London correspondent reporting on the Dorchester Prisoners' Camp says it was recently arranged to return Red Cross prisoners to Germany but the prisoners refused and had to be compelled to start.

# THE POLITE LETTER WRITER IN THE SECRETARIAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some time back the Government of Bombay advertised in the local papers for a Chartered Accountant to fill the post of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. In the Bombay Legislative Council meeting held in Bombay on the 8th instant the Hon. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji asked:

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) The nature of qualifications required of the Registrar of Companies in the advertisement given by them some time back?

(b) The number of applications received in answer to this advertisement and qualifications of different applicants?

(c) The reason for not appointing any of those applicants?

(d) The qualifications of the present incumbent of the post?

The Government replied:

(a) The one qualification specified in the advertisement was that the applicant should be a Chartered Accountant.

(b) Nine applications were received within the date prescribed.

None of the applicants were Chartered Accountants.

(c) Government did not consider that any of the applicants were suitable for the appointment.

(d) As there was no suitable candidate Government decided to ask the Secretary of State to select a Solicitor or Barrister with special experience of Company Law. The present incumbent of the post is a solicitor with this experience.

I enclose copies of correspondence that passed between myself and the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay which I request you to publish and which no doubt explains clearly why none of the nine applicants was Chartered Accountant. If I were a European, I am nearer the truth in summarising from what has transpired that my enquiry would have met with an encouraging reply, but as it is I am the first and only Indian member holding the coveted qualification of A. C. A., and as such I must be discouraged from applying for the post of a Registrar. It is much to be regretted that an enlightened Government like the Government of Bombay should in professional qualifications create colour distinctions. Government advertised for a Chartered Accountant. I am a Chartered Accountant, I intended to apply, but for the bolt from the blue "Your services are not required." But a bunkum enquiry on behalf of a pseudo friend in London elicited a reply "the post of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies is not yet filled."—Yours, etc.

A. E. CAMA.

Oriental Buildings,

Bombay, 20th December, 1915.

COPIES.

Bombay, 25th November, 1914.

From Ardeshir Edulji Cama.
Chartered Accountant.

To, The Secretary,
The Government of Bombay.

Sir,

I shall feel highly obliged by your kindly informing me if the post for the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies as advertised some time back is still vacant.

Thanking you, I am, Sir
Your most obedient servant,
Sd/ A. E. Cama.

No. 11956 of 1914.
Revenue Department.
Bombay Castle, 1st December, 1914.

To,
Ardeshir Edulji Cama Esqr.
Chartered Accountant.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 25th November 1914 and to state that it will be laid before Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Sd/ Shamrao D. Mankar,
for Under Secretary to Govt.

No. 12723 of 1914.
Bombay Castle, 19th December, 1914.
From,
C. W. A. Turner, Esq. I.C.S.
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To,
Ardeshir Edulji Cama, Esq.
Chartered Accountant,

Sir,

In reply to your letter dated the 25th November 1914, inquiring whether the post of the Registrar of Companies is still vacant. I am directed to inform you that your services are not required.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
Sd/ C. W. Turner.
Under Secretary to Govt.

22nd December, 1914.

From,
Ardeshir Edulji Cama,
Chartered Accountant,

To,
C. W. A. Turner Esquire,
Under Secretary to Government of Bombay.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter dated the 19th instant and I beg to point out that my letter of the 25th ultimo inquired whether the post of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies was still vacant; this did not amount to offer of my services.

I am making inquires about the post on behalf of a friend at present in London, and shall esteem it a great favour if you will kindly let me know whether the post of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in still open.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Sd/ A. E. Cama.

No. 369 of 1915.
Bombay Castle, 12th January, 1915.
From,
C. W. A. Turner Esq. I.C.S.
Under Secretary to Government of Bombay.

To,
Ardeshir Edulji Cama Esq.
Chartered Accountant,

Sir,

In reply to your letter dated the 22nd December 1914 I am directed to inform you that the post of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies is not yet filled.

I have th honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Sd/ C. W. A. Turner.
Under Secretary to Government.

## THE LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA.

### ZANZIBAR INDIANS' SORROW.

(From a Correspondent.)

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 29.

Immediately after the arrival of the Bombay mails on the 27th November, the Indian public in general here were shocked to read the heart-rending news of the death of the great patriot Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The only wonder to all here was how such an irreparable national calamity that had befallen India was passed over unannounced by Reuter. The Indian National Association, however, at once called an extraordinary general meeting to express the deep sorrow of the Indian community of Zanzibar at the death of Sir P. M. Mehta, and to send their heartfelt condolences to Lady Mehta and family in their sad bereavement.

The Association Hall was fully crowded when the proceedings commenced. Mr. Beharilal Narayanji Anantani, the Assistant Secretary in reading the notice of the meeting dwelt upon what the death of Sir P. M. Mehta meant for India—the Mother Country. He described certain showed the audience how Sir P. Mehta had won the hearts of the rulers and the ruled alkie by his innumerable services to the Mother Country. In conclusion, he said one of the principal functions prominent phases of his illustrious life and of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress at Bombay, which was invited by the promised co-operation of the deceased patriot, will be to mourn the loss of more than one illustrious well-wisher of India, namely the late Hon. Mr. Gokhale, Sir P. Mehta, Sir Henry Cotton and Mr. Keir Hardie.

Sheth Mulji Mathuradas of Damoder Jeram then moved the following resolutions. He was seconded by Mr. Mohamed Jaffer Sheriff Dewjje:—

"That this extraordinary general meeting of the Indian National Association, Zanzibar, places on record its feelings of the deepest mourning for the irreparable national loss to the Mother Country in the saddest demise of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., who was one of Indian's worthiest patriotic sons, the illustrious statesman and the most dauntless and sagacious political leader, and prays to the Almighty most solemnly and earnestly for the eternal rest to that mighty immortal soul."

"That the meeting further resolves that a telegraphic message of condolence and sympathy on behalf of the Association be sent by the President to Lady Mehta and the Presidency Association, Bombay."

The President, Sheth Yusufalli A. Karimjee Jiwanjee, then described his own personal association with Sir P. Mehta when in England and pointed out how social and of admirably amiable nature Sir P. Mehta was. He said it would be no exaggeration if he said that Sir Pherozeshah died in harness as he had strenuously worked for India till the day of his death. We here, he remarked, can do nothing more than sympathize with India in this calamity and pray to the Almighty to bestow eternal peace on that great patriotic soul. He asked the meeting then to pass the resolution standing.

The resolution was passed, all those present standing in solemn silence. The meeting then dispersed.

The following telegram was sent to Lady Mehta and the Presidency Association:—

"Indian Association extremely grieve loss of Indian patriot Sir Mehta. Tender sincere condolence.—Yusufali, President.

The Association has also sent a cheque of Rs. 50 to the Indian National Congress today as an indication of their sincere sympathy in the deliberations of the body.

## A WOUNDED CONVALESCENT'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish through the columns of your paper to show the people of Poona especially those connected with the military branch of service in any way what the Section Hospital is used for. The Section Hospital is now converted into a convalescent hospital and not used for other things as many people think. There are just as many wounded, sick with fever, and Beri Beri in this hospital as there are in the Station Hospital. Since I have been back from the Front I have missed all the privileges, motor rides, and cenema shows, etc. like our comrades get at the Station Hospital just because we are placed in this hospital as there is no accommodation at the Station Hospital. What I mean to say is this *we* in this hospital have gone through all the privations and hardships as that of our comrades in the Station Hospital and I think it is only right and just that we should be treated just the same as they and not left out in the cold, as we are at present. We have not even got a pack of cards unless we pay for them ourselves while at the Station Hospital the Band plays to them, they have a gramophone and fruit etc., given to them. The medical authorities are everything we could wish for, there is no blame attached to them. Therefore I wish to point out to those who are concerned by this letter just to look into the matter and see for themselves. For instance there are plenty of the Second Dorsetshire Regiment who have fought most gallantly time after time up the Gulf, *Poona's own Regiment;* no one ever comes to visit them. It is simply wonderful how a visit from even a stranger cheers one up in these terrible times. I am writing this for the benefit of those who do not know or do not want to know what this hospital is used for. Hoping this letter will bring along a few friends to see *us* the Convalescents at the Section Hospital.—Yours etc.,

A CONVALESCENT OF I. E. F. "D."

R. R. G.

Too much smoking sometimes creates a headache—aches so much it nauseates—Stearns' Headache Cure clears the head and makes you feel like new. C 6

## PRIESTLY METHODS IN SALSETTE AND BASSEIN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—*Re* the correspondence in your issue of the 17th instant on the above subject.

I should like to say a few words with reference to "A Hater of Zoolums" letter in order that your readers might appreciate the point better. The thing he mentioned occurred during the vicarship of the late Revd. Olympia de Souza, a native of Goa and a Portuguese subject. As required by the Revd. De Souza, the parishioners of Papdi, subscribed for the work of paving the floor of their church on the distinct understanding that, if any parishioner, who had a family grave in the ground to be paved, wanted to re-open the grave for burying the remains of his deceased relative, he could do so, restoring the pavement removed for the purpose. Therefore, when the only son of the late Mr. Celestine dos Remedios died, his father naturally wished to have his son's remains interred in his family grave. As this was objected to by the priest mentioned above, Mr. Remedios's fellow parishioners went up to the priest and expostulated with him on the subject, telling him that Mr. Remedios's request was a reasonable one and that his family grave should be re-opened, he undertaking to restore the pavement at his cost and submitting that it would be a breach of the agreement with the people if he and they were not allowed to re-open the graves for which the usual charges had already been paid in advance. It was also represented to him that, if the family graves were not to be allowed to be re-opened, they would not only be deprived of the consolation of burying their dead in their family graves but that they would also have to buy new graves for which they would have to pay fresh charges in addition to those paid for the old graves. Naturally a rather hot discussion ensued and the priest reported the matter to the Bishop and he, as already stated by your correspondent, issued his despatch censuring and sentencing certain persons to the payment of fines. Your readers may enquire why were those who were not present on the occasion also included in the Bishop's despatch for censure and fines? To make the point intelligible, allow me to state that in the petitions and representations made by the parishioners of the nine churches in Bassein against the enhancement of rates for marriages, funerals, etc., against the non-carrying out by the Portuguese Government as Patrons of the Article VI of the Concordat, and for the displacement of the Padroado *regime*, the parishioners of the Nossa Senhora da Graca, Papdi, took a prominent part, and most of those who were censured and sentenced to pay fines.—the names of those who were absent (who could prove *alibi*) being specially included that none who was anti-Padroadist and antagonistic to the priest and his methods might escape his Lordship's scathing denunciation.—were made to feel what it is to provoke the displeasure of the priest, to be foremost on behalf of the people, and to be against the Portuguese Ecclesiastical Patronage.

Further, it will be seen from the copies of the correspondence enclosed herewith that his Lordship, the Bishop, acted in the matter very hastily, capriciously, most injudiciously, contrary to the most elementary principles of Justice and Equity and the Canon Law. On the *ipse dixit* of the Revd. de Souza on an *ex parte* information and without hearing the persons accused, he launches his despatch, regardless of the harm done and pain given to the people whom he called his children in Christ. When his spiritual children approach him and point out to him how unjustly they had been dealt with, his Lordship refuses to entertain their representation and to issue a fresh order for the recalling of the censure and the sentence.

As regards "Catholic's" letter I agree with him in what he says about the difficulties raised by priests at the time of funerals, christenings, etc., but as long as illiteracy and ignorance prevail the priests will continue to harass and oppress the people. The "Bombay East Indian" has changed its policy; it is not what it was when its policy was approved by the meetings held at Andheri and elsewhere in connection with the now defunct *Portuguese Britannico*, which sided with the policy of the Portuguese Ecclesiastical Authorities, defended the Padroado and advocated its interests. That policy for which the "Bombay East Indian" had been considered to be the voice of the people having been abandoned by it for the policy of the *Portuguez Britannico* it has, *ipso facto*, ceased to represent the community and so also the "Bombay East Indian Association." These remarks I have thought fit to make in order to show that it is too much to expect the Bombay East Indian Association and its paper to take up the people's cause and that, if any good is to be done, it should be done independently of either. I trust, however, that the Association and its paper will see its way to consider the interests of the people and labour to remove the causes which operate to the detriment of the people.—Yours, etc.,

A BASSEIN CATHOLIC.

December 20th, 1915.

A press communiqué says that the Government of India have accepted an offer generously made by the Maliks of the Min family in the Shahpur district to present the sum of Rs. 7,000 for the purchase of a motor ambulance for employment in connection Mr. E. A. Phelps, I.C.S., and Shaikh Muhammad Musanna, Deputy Collector, who constitute the Committee appointed to inquire into the possibility of establishing and empowering village panchayats in the United Provinces, hope to make the following tour in January viz.:—1st to 5th Benares; 6th to 8th Jaunpur, 9th and 10th Allahabad; 11th to 14th Fatehpur, 15th and 16th Mainpuri, 17th to 19th Farrukhabad, 23rd to 25th Meerut, 26th to 29th Muzagarnagar. The Committee hopes to meet all who have made a study of the subject.

## BOMBAY CATHOLICS AND ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The editor of "The Examiner," no longer the "Catholic Examiner" of old, in its issue of the 18th instant, gives publicity under the heading of a "Curious Claim" to a letter in which the correspondent inquires into the facts and arguments of a case which he puts as follows:—

"I have several times been told that the Goan Catholics of Bombay had by their subscriptions built St. Xavier's High School; and therefore it was their own. Once a Goan cook brought his boy to get him admitted in the school for some reason or other; the Principal did not admit him. Then the Goan cook said before the people that were standing around 'my father subscribed for this building; how then can you refuse to admit my boy?'"

The Editor takes the above case for an occasion to explain the legal rights of those that subscribed to the building and in the course of his very learned arguments, finds the above claim preposterous.

So far as the Catholics of Bombay know no such claim has been legally made anywhere, and if ever it is made the work of counsel will be much simplified by the ready arguments published by "The Examiner."

But knowing as I do the history of the Jesuit institution of Bombay what has puzzled me is this:—In my young days I used to see Fr. Meurin and other Jesuits going from door to door of the Catholic residents of Bombay, whether they were Goan cooks, or Bombay convert bandaris or coolies or agris, to ask subscriptions for the building of their school, invariably representing to them that there was no Catholic school in Bombay, and that one was being built with these subscriptions for the Catholics of Bombay. To Goan cooks, who whole-heartedly subscribed largely to the building fund, Bishop Meurin represented that their children would be admitted free in the school. Of course, this promise to educate the children free did not extend to the grandchildren—I am not aware that any Goan, or other Catholic of Bombay has made a claim for free education such as would be involved in the representations of Fr. Meurin. It is not disputed as "The Examiner" seems to apprehend that the school has done a lot of good to the Catholics of Bombay nor is it disputed that Catholic boys have been off and on educated apparently free in this school. The Jesuit had always an eye for business and when he saw a young man with talent and with out means he at once picked him up. One has to consult Bentham's ideas to probe into the disinterestedness of the so-called free education given to these young men. Above all, these boys were made to serve Masses from 5 to 8 o'clock every morning in addition to a deal of private work for the teachers and libraries. I am not aware of even one of these young men, who, having come out of the school, has felt grateful to the Jesuit, for he always says that he has more than repaid in kind for the boarding and remission of his fees.

The whole of "The Examiner's" argument is based on a fictitious assumption of a legal claim, which is denied. Legal claim there is none; but is there any such thing as a moral claim attached to the Roman Catholic Clergy who, on pretences of future benefits to poor Catholics, take their money for building Catholic schools to mete out to Catholic children of the subscribers at least a catholic, if not a sympathetic, consideration? Would it be just to offer a stone to one asking for a loaf? Would it be within the Catholic code of morality for a Jesuit principal to ask the boy who comes for admission "what is your father's profession?" And if the boy honestly says his father was a Goan cook or a Bombay *agri*, to refuse him admission, irrespective of any reason and over and above add insult to injury by gracing the refusal with the uncalled for advice that he should follow his father's profession and not go to school.

Three decades ago the occurrences of this kind were so common that the Catholics of Bombay had to start their own schools to which to send their children who were refused admission. Similar occurrences are not rare even of recent times—what wonder then that a poor and indignant Goan cook should show spirit in one instance, to kick at the refusal of admission of his son by reminding the Jesuit principal of the moral obligation of the Catholic school authorities in the face of the facts stated by him? By such recollections he does not lay claim to the school building but only reminds the principal that his modern German methods go to convict the memory of Fr. Meurin and his ilk of taking moneys under false pretences.

"The Examiner" concretizes that Jesuits have subscribed to the Catholic Gymkhana building and yet they could not lay claim to that building as their own or seek admission therein if they were blackballed. If the Germans were allowed their own ways in this country I have no doubt there would be short work of the poor Catholic Gymkhana, in spite of "The Examiner's" scruples of conscience. But this concrete instance has hardly any application unless the promoters of the Gymkhana, when they took the hat round to the Jesuit Fathers, had promised free admission to all Jesuits.—Yours, etc.,

A BOMBAY CATHOLIC.

Bombay, Dec. 18, 1915.

## OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some days ago one of your correspondents made the pleasing announcement that the agitation of the Right to Resist Overcrowding in the columns of your widely circulated paper was bearing good fruits. The truth of this statement is being every day borne in upon the passengers, who travel with their eyes open. Now I am in a position to make the equally pleasing statement that his very valuable suggestion to the important vernacular papers to educate their readers as to their rights as passengers has been taken up by one of the widely circulated and influential papers in Bengal, which is making arrangements for a series of educative articles from the beginning of the next month.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. T.


# MHATRE'S ART STUDIO

## SANDHURST BRIDGE, BOMBAY No. 7.

PARVATI.

LIFE-SIZE.

MEMORIAL STATUES, BUSTS, AND IDEAL FIGURES

EXECUTED TO ORDER IN

MARBLE, BRONZE, OR PLASTER.

PAINTINGS OF PORTRAITS, IDEAL FIGURES AND DESIGNS, &c.

*OPINIONS.*

*"Indian Art at Delhi* 1903" *by Sir George Watt, Kt., C.I.E., M.B., C.M., etc.*

A varied collection of plaster figures, the work of the Schools of Art, was to be found distributed about the Exhibition. Of these perhaps none has been so much criticised as the work of Mr. G. K. Mhatre of Bombay. This artist received his early training at the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's School of Art and is now working as a professional sculptor in a studio in Bombay on the most approved European lines. His exhibits were two in number, both statues about 5 feet high representing "Parvatee as Shebaree" and a female figure entitled "To the Temple." The latter, which is perhaps the more natural of the two, has come into prominence before, being exhibited in the Sculpture Court at the Paris Exhibition of 1900. It depicts a very graceful native girl clothed in soft, clinging draperies, incense in hand, going to her devotions. "Parvatee" is a somewhat similar conception but smacks rather more of Paris than the East in some of its details. In both, however, the drapery and general modelling is carefully considered and Mr. Mhatre is to be congratulated on having produced these very conscientious studies.

*Letter from the late Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.*

GWERNYDD, NEWTON,

NORTH WALES,

*16th December*, 1903.

MY DEAR MHATRE,

I was very pleased to receive your letter and delighted with the photograph of the statue which you were good enough to send me. I think the latter is admirable, in every way and does you great credit. My advice to you is to evolve more like it out of your imagination with the assistance of the beautiful models you have living around you. You may rely that this is very good advice but it does not pay. You are having the same experience that artists had in this country less than a hundred years ago. The wealthy people who could afford to buy their works were not sufficiently educated to appreciate them—and they were many of them on the border of starvation, and yet now the works of these very men are fetching thousands of pounds in the market. This will be the case with your works. When your wealthy people are sufficiently educated to appreciate the beauties that are in your works there will be a demand for them—and I hope this may happen in your life-time and not after you are gone, so that you yourselves may derive some benefit from your labour. So have a stout heart and fight on—your reward will come.

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN GRIFFITHS.

A VISIT TO THE STUDIO IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED BETWEEN 7-30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. (S.T.)


## DEATH OF A FAMOUS ALBANIAN CHIEF.

### ISSA BOLETINATZ'S FIGHTING CAREER

A Central News telegram dated Amsterdam Nov. 22 states:—

The "Neue Freie Presse" to-day reports the death of the famous Albanian chief, Issa Boletinatz.

Boletinatz, or as the Arnaut tribesmen used to call him, Boletine, after his native village, has passed away in the prime of life,—in his 50th year—just as the tide of war was flowing fast in his direction.

The modern hero of Albania, he belonged to a fighting race who disdain the pastimes of peace and are never so happy as when snipping at an enemy in the hills. He had already achieved international fame when in the Balkan wars of three years ago he mustered an army to attack the traditional foe the Serbians.

When in 1913, he came to London for the Conference which preceded the setting up of the shortlived Albanian Sovereignty he refused to put off altogether the national costume. He wore the small white cap of the mountains, and under a Western ever-coat the blue camisole and bolero, the red belt and trousers fitting tightly below the knee. A tall, spare man, with keen eyes, it wanted but the sudden appearance of his Arab charger, the exchange of his overcoat for the gold-broidered Albanian vest, a couple of silver-mounted revolvers gleaming in his girdle, and a rifle slung over the shoulders to convert him into the real chieftain, at once the pride and the fear of a generation of tribesmen.

### FIGHTER SINCE BOYHOOD.

He began his fighting at seventeen, and for thirty years did little else. His prowess in defeating marauding bands who penetrated into the Mitrovitza district from Serbia and Montenegro soon brought him eminence among the mountaineers. His exploits were, however, so far as Europeans and traders were concerned, so much like the acts of a murderous brigand, that he was outlawed, and forbidden to enter Mitrovitza under pain of death.

But with his faithful adherents he made light of the official proscription, and twice a week rode into the town in full daylight, though there was a garrison of Turkish troops. If ever the Turks pretended to mean business he retired to a mountain fastness impregnable except against the heaviest of modern artillery. Finally the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, recognised his worth as a fighting man, gave him a pension and created him "Bey."

But with the Young Turk movement Boletine refused to join again became an outlaw, and finally, after many Turkish troops had been sacrificed, his stronghold was reduced. In this battle Boletine received several wounds—not by any means the first—but with eight men escaped from Djavid Pasha's clutches to another fastness.

### WILLIAM TELL EPISODE.

In 1911 his successful forays against the Turkish troops added to his reputation as a patriot leader, but finally hunted down by overwhelming forces, he took refuge with his faithful adherent Hassan Hussein in Montenegro. Then he took part in various insurrections, but when the Balkan States attacked Turkey he offered his services to the Porte, and fought against the Greeks.

Boletine was a splendid shot. Once an Albanian was brought to his camp and accused of having shot dead a Turk in spite of a truce.

"I understand, my boy," said Boletine to the culprit. "You did not want to kill the Turk. You intended to amuse yourself, but you are a very bad shot. Stand here, and do not move."

Saying this, Boletine withdrew to a long distance, and, aiming with his rifle at his countryman, fired. A European spectator's astonishment was great when he (the Albanian) and the approaching Boletine faced one another with a broad, contented grin. The culprit's fez was perforated, and not a hair of his head was touched.

"This is how one amuses oneself during a truce, Go!" was Boletine's dry remark.

This amusement is customary among the Albanians. Two friends see one another from afar, and one, desirous of attracting the attention of his comrade, aims at his fez and shoots. Both then approach, shake hands heartily, and smile."

## SAILOR'S CHRISTMAS TREAT.

### PROGRAMME FOR ENSUING WEEK.

Friday, December 24th.—9 p.m. Social Evening with Boxing and Exhibition of Club Swinging by Mr. Munro, Physical Director of Y. M. C. A.

Christmas Day—December 25th.—10 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion with address in Sailors' Church.

Sunday, December 26th.—10 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion. 7 p.m. Evening Service with address.

Tuesday, December 28th.—Social—Games, Competitions and Music with Refreshments.

Wednesday, December 29th.—7-30 p.m. Christmas Feast. 8-15 p.m. Christmas Tree and Concert. (Miss Mill, Lady Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, has kindly consented to present the prizes from the tree.)

N.B.—A Launch will leave the Prince's Dock steps at 5-30 p.m. to pick up men from the ships in the stream. A Launch will also leave Prince's Dock to take men back to their ships at 11 p.m. All ships will be visited and those who intend going ashore will greatly assist if they are ready to board when the boat gets alongside.

Friday, December 31st.—9 p.m. Social—Games, Music and Refreshments. 11-30 p.m. Watchnight Service.

## CONVICTION UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

### SUPPLYING ARMS TO UNLICENSED PERSONS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

On Monday the Second Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case, in which a European named D. C. Russel was charged with delivering a revolver into the possession of a man not legally authorised to possess it. Accused's revolver was found in possesion of one Satya Ranjan Bose, an accused in the Krishnagar Dacoity Case.

In convicting the accused, under section 22 of the Arm Act, the Magistrate observed: "Accused's pleader has pleaded for a lenient sentence. Leniency would be quiet misplaced in such a case. I have no doubt that the accused has systematically been selling arms to men who use them while perpetrating dacoities and that the accused was perfectly well aware that they would be so used with the probable result of murders being committed with them. A viler use to make of his status as an Englishman is difficult to imagine and I sentence the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment, the maximum penalty I can impose under the section."

### ANOTHER EUROPEAN LAD'S CONVICTION UPHELD.

At the High Court on Monday, Justices Chitty and Walmsley delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by P. L. Causlay, a European lad who was found guilty by the Second Presidency Magistrate on three charges of forgery and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

It was alleged that the petitioner purchased revolvers and ammunition from different shops giving them false names and false addresses.

Their Lordships upheld the conviction, but considering the age of the accused reduced the sentence to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Nothing better in convalescence. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. A 8

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

If you want your motor cars thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert please send your mortor to.

N. S. GUNMAKER,

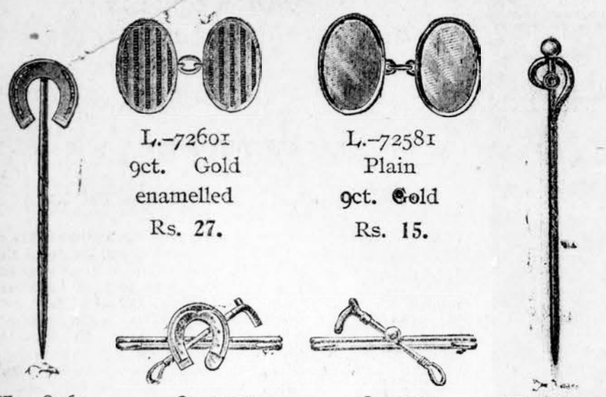
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER,

Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELLERY—SILVERWARE

Suitable for

XMAS PRESENTS



L.-72601
9ct. Gold
enamelled
Rs. 27.

L.-72581
Plain
9ct. Gold
Rs. 15.

H.-48069
Plain
15ct. Gold
Rs. 7-8.

O.-5494
15ct.
Gold
Rs 11.

O.-5491
15ct. Gold
set 1 pearl
Rs. 11.

H.-48075
15ct. Gold
set 1 pearl
& 1 ruby
Rs. 25.

O.-5487
9ct. Gold
Rs. 11.

R.-51309
Plain 18ct.
Gold. Rs. 30.

O.-5500
15ct. Gold
Rs. 11.

O.-5478—Plain 15ct. Gold Rs. 10.

Our Special Xmas List will be sent post free on application.

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY - CALCUTTA

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

"Huxley's Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croyden, London.



Govindji's

SWEETS.

THREE CHOICEST VARIETIES
IN OUR WELL-KNOWN

"ONE RUPEE BOX."

We guarantee that the Sweets contained in this packet are prepared from the purest ingredients and under hygienic conditions.

GOVINDJI VASANJI,
High-class Confectioner, BOMBAY No. 2.
OR FROM OUR
'HINDU REFRESHMENT STALLS' IN THE
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS PANDAL.
Tele. No. 1656.


# ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

## FACTORS OF A CLOSER UNION.

### ART AND LITERTURE.

### ACADEMY OF TWO NATIONS.

**M. Paul Ginisty, the well-known dramatic author here voices an ... idea that is on foot for a literary bond, in addition to the political and military entente that unites England and France.**

It is no paradox to say that the English and French have only just mutually discovered each other, and that the discovery has been for each full of happy surprises. But let there be no misunderstanding. We had assuredly already emerged from the legendary period, and the summary definition of the Briton in "The Marriage of Figaro" was no longer current in France. Neither in England was the Frenchman considered simply as "an excitable gentleman, generally decorated, and ignorant of geography." No! We fancied that we knew each other, and had made reciprocal efforts, with the best of wills, to do each other justice.

On either side of the Channel, one year with another, a dozen books of serious intention were published, which showed a wish to be impartial in a series of studies on each of the two nations. Formerly English and French view in ridiculing each other in absurd pamphlets; and after all, this very exaggeration was not without its use, since it made us tired of the superficial, and led us to feel that there was something better to be said. To these pamphlets succeeded honest works in search of the truth, which therefore spread a growing sympathy, based on the motives for esteem that a more attentive examination of the characteristics of the two great nations revealed. The Entente Cordiale developed this tendency to thoughtful penetration, whilst in London and Paris another means of displaying the soul of a country in the translations of the works of famous authors became more frequent.

BARRIERS THROWN DOWN.

But, in reality, if to-day we cast a backward glance over these recent books—even those that have been written with the most evident good faith—we are astounded at the mistakes we find in their synthetical judgments, which are often set out in absolute form. What! Had we got no farther than that? Thinking that we knew all about each other, we were so ignorant still! And still under the conviction that there existed wide contrasts between English and French, which the most ardent partisans of a consolidation of our friendly relations struggled to explain away Suddenly events threw down the barriers that we so persistently saw in imagination, although already hands were being stretched in sincerity across these artificial walls. It was the war that definitely enlightened the two neighbours as to their true psychology—the subject of so many labours that became immediately of next to no account. And the most admirable feature of the change was that it came over all social classes at the same time, and swept away the old opinion that, however courteous, our relations subsisted and were based on stubborn traditions.

Equal straightness and loyalty: the same determination on both sides to rid the world of an abominable tyranny; the same chivalrous impulses, and an identical resolution to shrink from no sacrifices up to the end of the fight! How with all these could the two nations not feel full confidence in each other? We discovered that our hearts understood each other as well as they did themselves without need of the interpreters, who, by dint of trying to analyse too minutely the peculiarities of race, had introduced complications where everything was quite simple. In the masses, what surprises, in which there was perhaps some naivete, but how charming they were! The Frenchman found out that the Englishman was neither cold nor reserved; but on the contrary, responsive and hearty; and the Briton that the Frenchman, in face of the magnitude of the task set him, quickly threw off the frivolity and instability of which he was often accused.

INTELLECTUAL INTERCHANGES.

What a criterion of the solidity of a great friendship is the sharing of the most noble sentiments that the soul of man can conceive! In short, this friendship, never more to be broken, is the finest that has ever united the free citizens of two States; and how fruitful it should prove in rebuilding the Temple of Justice, after the passing of the cyclone which will have ravaged the world and after the implacable punishment of Germany, the responsible author of so many evils. In this work of regeneration of humanity it will be Great Britain and France that will have the largest share, because it is they who have the highest moral notions. We should begin at once to work on this ideal; the fraternity of mind must be shown concurrently with the fraternity of arms. We should immediately strive to multiply the intellectual interchanges between the two peoples who will be at the head of the nations. Art and literature are mighty factors of union. Publications undertaken in common, lectures and exhibitions in pursuit of an organised end; all these should be started—not to dissolve the strong qualities of individualism that distinguish each country, but in order that in such intimate intercourse they should lean on each other and lend help, each to each. The English and the French are fated to have a large share in founding the new state of things which in a peace that rests on the triumph of right will succeed to the anxious life under the German menace. After the political entente how fertile in results will be the entente of minds!

In order to assist such a movement of minds, would it be Utopian to suggest the frequent meetings of personages accustomed to action in the domain of all those things that ennoble life? We should like to see the creation of some sort of institution, congress, or academy—the name matters little provided that the idea is realised—which should be made up of delegates of the great literary and artistic societies of England and of France, and which should meet according to a fixed programme of dates alternately at Paris and London. The members of this academy, not having need of any official stamp (for the time of "mandarins" seems to be past), could freely communicate their views amongst themselves. They would be able to determine the currents of curiosity, to widen the field of lofty ideas, and act as disinterested guides to the public, pointing out, so to speak, the profits to be gained by its intelligence (we would not use any more the horrible word "culture," henceforth dishonoured by our enemies) from the study and knowledge of the manifestations of the genius of each of the two nations. We believe that there is a fine work in store for such a body of men forming an élite. For are we not still faced with a singular situation? We are attracted, each to the other, by the most frank sympathies, and yet we must confess that in general we do not know many of the famous names that illustrate the annals of our two countries.


When your throat is dry and husky, a Zymole Trokey will relieve that disagreeable feeling. Zymole Trokeys gives the mouth a cleansed and refreshed sensation. B 1


## LOSS OF LIFE IN WAR.

### A TWO YEARS' ESTIMATE.

Dr. Louis C. Parkes read, a paper on Nov. 23 at the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, introducing a discussion on "The National and Social Aspect of the Lowered Birth Rate."

Dr. Parkes said the birth-rates of nearly all the European nations had been steadily decreasing during the past 30 years. He estimated the total destruction of life in Europe in two years of war at nearly 20 million persons; but in past ages of the world's history evolution of higher types in animal and vegetable life had resulted from cataclysmic changes, and great destruction by plague, pestilence, and famine had led to an advance in civilization. So it was possible that Armageddon might be of ultimate benefit to humanity.

The figures for England and Wales for the past 40 years showed that on the whole the birth-rate had been falling faster than the death-rate, and the mean rate of increase, except for the first few years of the present century, showed a downward tendency. There was foundation for the belief that the lowering of the birth-rate had been specially marked among the upper, the middle, and the superior working classes.

After the war a Government Commission should be appointed to make exhaustive inquiry into the whole question with a view to taking measures of social and economic amelioration. With a happy combination of circumstances the country should start a new life, and the replenishment of its young life on a sufficiently ample scale might be anticipated.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Sir John Cockburn urged that there should be more inducements to raise the birth-rate, not only by granting bonuses for maternity, but by a reduction of the income-tax for each child born.

Dr. Dunlop frankly took the Malthusian view, and said he looked forward with cheerfulness to a further reduction in the birth-rate. The encouragement of parental prudence among the poor was most urgently needed at the present moment. The only hope of avoiding hardship in the first few years after the war was by a very sharp fall in the birthrate now.

Dr. Kenwood said that if the French people, with their enormous natural wit, plus the great danger which they had had to face of a growing hostile population at their doors, had been unable to increase their birthrate, he was not optimistic of our being able to do so.

## SAFETY AT SEA : WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS.

In November last year, the Department Committee on Bulkheads and Water-tight Compartments in merchant ships, issued their first report and dealt with reference as to what would constitute efficient subdivision of foreign-going passenger steamers, and in their second, and concluding report, just issued, they deal with five other classes covered by the reference—(1) passenger steamers plying within the home trade limits; (2) passenger steamers plying on short excursions along the coast during daylight and in fine weather between April and October; (3) passenger steamers plying within partially smooth-water limits; (4) passenger steamers plying in smooth waters either in estuaries and lakes or in rivers and canals; (5) cargo steamers either foreign-going or home-trade.

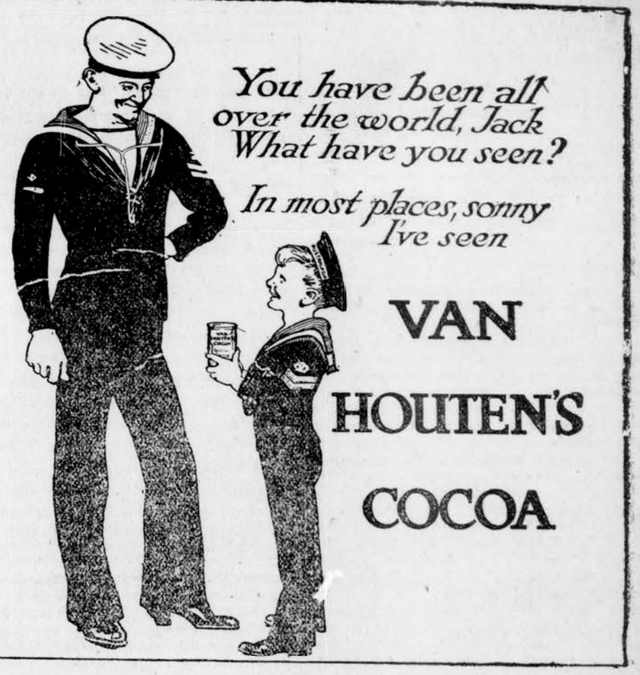
## THE AMEER AS A GOLFER.

Reuter's Agency states that an American engineer, one of the seven foreigners in the empoly of the Ameer of Afghanistan, has paased through London after spending three years in Kabul and other parts of the country. He says that the Ameer is very popular, particularly by reason of the energy with which he is seeking to develop his country. Since his accession he has built at least 20 palaces or smaller residences for himself in various places.

The Ameer has got too stout to play tennis, and has lately taken up golf at the instance of a Scottish engineer. There are some good links at Kabul, and the Ameer has also had some made at Jalalabad—without any bunkers. On these he has tea served on every green.


It goes down easily.—Not pills. They stick in your throat. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and constipation cure, tastes so good that you want more. But a small dose does the work. D-2








BURGOYNE'S
PURE DRUGS AND
CHEMICALS
have enjoyed the confidence of the medical profession for upwards of
175 YEARS
SURGICAL SUNDRIES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY EQUIPMENT
PROMPT DELIVERY GUARANTEED.

BURGOYNE'S MEDICINES
are *solely* supplied to
HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES
both at Home and on the
Battlefields of Europe

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co.
LONDON



The Difference in this Baby

from the usual bottle-fed baby is his firm flesh, strong bone and happy intelligent expression—this is because he has been reared on Glaxo.

His parents say, "He has not had a day's illness," and he looks as if every day is a day of happiness and joy to him. This is how every well-nourished baby should look. Glaxo-fed babies are lucky babies. Glaxo contains only those things which build up firm flesh and strong bone, muscle and brain. It builds strong, healthy babies, not flabby ones. It is the over-fat flabby Baby who gets bronchitis and chills, and is never really happy.

See the Glaxo Smile!

This is because Glaxo is only milk, with extra cream and milk-sugar, and contains no starch or flour. Glaxo is a complete food for Baby, right from birth, and as only hot water—no cream or milk—has to be added, it is inexpensive and very easily prepared.

Give your Baby "Glaxo"—the best is not too good for him.

*Ask your Doctor!*

Glaxo

*Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.*

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 4-8.

Local Office, Taj Buildings, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

3983



DEWJI MALJI
JEWELLER AND DIAMOND MERCHANT.

We keep ready-made Gold Sets of Necklaces, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Brooches, &c., for sale as well as we make them to order.

REPAIRS CAREFULLY EXECUTED. MODERATE PRICES.

102, Kalbadev Road, BOMBAY.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SHOPPER'S LIST.

Published every Wednesday.

CLEANING.

DRY & CHEMICAL CLEANING:—
By the English & French Process
We are the only firm out East with an up to-date Cleaning Plant.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co., Cleaners
Hamam St., Fort, Bombay.

FULLER'S PATENT BLOCK ACCUMULATORS.

FULLER'S PATENT BLOCK ACCUMULATORS
Block Cells hold their charges for a longer period than ordinary accumulators and can be left for months without attention. SUITABLE FOR MOTOR CARS.
For prices and particulars apply to—
WALTER ROGERS & Co., Engineers.
1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES SHOES.

THE RIBBONETE SHOE. A stylish evening Walking shoe in black or white suede or black velvet, etc. Send for illustrated price list. THE STANDARD BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING Co., 14 B., New Queen's Road, Bombay.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.
Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers & Contractors, Electroplaters to
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

MUSIC AND RELIGIOUS GOODS.

L. M. FURTADO & Co.,
Importers.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PURE OLIVE OILS.

G. BOSSI
233, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
New consignments of ITALIAN PURE OLIVE OIL received by every mail.

STOVES.

D. D. POSTWALLA and COMPANY,
277, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY,
Dealers in
WICKLESS STOVES
of every description
PRIMUS, etc.,
All accessories
Kept in Stock.

HAIR TONICS, OILS' DOUCHES.

ANANDRO BHAWOO & Co., 12-14, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay, Sole Agents for A. B's Hair Tonics, Hair oils and Douches. Manufacturers of Typewriter, Gramophone and Watch oils.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

Chutneys, Curry Stuff, Pickles, Sauces, Preserves Jams, Peppers, Jellies, Bombay Ducks.
MUNCHERJI MANECKJI POONJIAJI & Co., Mfgrs. & Exporters, 51-61, Marine St Dhobi Talao, Bombay. AGENTS WANTED. Send for price list.

LUXURIOUS HIGH CLASS HOTEL.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR EUROPEANS.
HOTEL CARLTON.
Modern, centrally, situated in the healthiest, most select part of Bombay.
Single or Double Suites.
Every convenience. Electric Lights and Fans. Lifts to all floors. Cuisine second to none. Catering in all its branches.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Apply to Manager, Hotel Carlton.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS

There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparations this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs Delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.
Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.
PRICE PER BOTTLE, Rs. 1-0-0, V.P.P. EXTRA.
*N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from*
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

SAKURA

CHERRY BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Quality approved by Port Trust and other authorities in the East to be as good as any imported Cement. Barrel of 400 lbs. gross.
Sold everywhere and supplied to Railways, executive Engineers, and prominent Contractors Apply to Sub Agents:—
Messrs. DAWOODALLY & CO.
Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY;
*Sole Agent*:—T. HARA.
P. O. Box 374. Bombay.


# A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

## HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

### SOME THRIFTY DISHES.

Meat is becoming more expensive every day, yet the housekeeper who has to cater for a large family cannot leave it out of the daily menu with impunity, says a writer in the "Daily Telegraph." Vegetables and cereals are reasonable in price, so that a very good method is to make the cheaper cuts tasty by such simple process as boiling, stewing, or cooking en casserole. A certain amount of animal flesh is necessary in this climate for people who are working, and if prices put a roast or grill out of the question other methods can be substituted. A cheap cut of meat of inferior quality is not good when roasted, but stewed slowly and served with a rich sauce and a few supplements in the way of vegetables, dumplings, or a cereal, it may be made not only tasty, but easily digested and satisfactory from the point of view of nutrition.

An ox-tongue is by no means costly, but it is rarely served except as a cold dish. Amongst the recipes from Mr. C. Herman Senn this week is one for an ox-tongue with spinach. No more delicious vegetable exists than this, and it has certain properties that make it medicinally useful. As a rule, it is not sufficiently washed before cooking. The cook must put her hands into the water and rub every leaf lightly and should cleanse the leaves afterwards by running water. Hard stems should be removed and the cooked spinach beaten to a thick cream with butter and a seasoning of salt and pepper.

#### BRAISED BEEF ROLL WITH VEGETABLES.

Procur about 1½lb of rump, aitchbone or topside of beef, and cut it into eight or ten slices; flatten them, and spread one side of each with a stuffing prepared as shown below. Roll up the slices of meat with a thinly-cut slice of bacon, so as to give each the shape of a cork. Tie each with thin string, or fasten with a skewer. Butter thickly a saute or other shallow pan; line it with bacon trimmings, slices of onion and carrot, and place the meat rolls on top. Season with salt, pepper, and a very little aromatic spice; add a small bunch of parsley or "bouquet garni," and about a pint of stock. Let all boil up quickly; then cover the pan with a buttered paper. place it in the oven, and let it braise for about half an hour, basting occasionally. Take up the beef rolls, remove the string or skewers, and place the meat into a braising or stey pan. Free the liquor remaining in the pan from fat, add a gill of tomato puip and a similar quantity of brown sauce, reduce a little, season to taste, strain over the meat rolls, cover, and keep hot,

Meanwhile, get ready a mixture of cooked vegetables composed of equal proportions of cauliflower springs or buds, carrots, and turnips; cut into small balls or cubes; also French beans cut into short pieces, all cooked separately, Season to taste with salt and pepper, and reheat them in a saucepan with a little butter, and add some finely-chopped parsley,

Arrange a neat border of mashed potato on a hot dish; take up the prepared meat rolls, and place them neatly on top of the potato; then cover completely with the sauce; place the vegetables in the centre of the dish, and serve at once.

#### STUFFING FOR MEAT ROLLS.

Soak in tepid water about 14lb. of white bread, cut up small and free from crust. Peel a good-sized onion, and boil it in salted water; then drain and chop it finely. Squeeze out the moisture from the bread, put it into a basin, and mix it with the chopped onion, a well-beaten egg, sufficient salt and pepper to taste, and a grate of nutmeg; and a dessertspoonful of finely-chopped parsley, or else a teaspoonful each of chopped parsley and chives. In place of egg a little water may be used.

#### IRISH STEW.

Prepare and cut into neat pieces about 2lb. of scrag end of neck of mutton or shoulder of mutton. Wash and peel thinly about 2½lb. of potaties (mealy kind for preference), and cut them into fairly thick slices. Peel and slice three onions.

Place the materials in a stewpan in layers commencing with potatoes; season each layer with salt and pepper, and add about a pint of water; the last layer should also be potatoes. Cover the pan and bring the contents to the boil; then skim, and simmer gently for 1½hr. to 1¾hr. It is essential that the pan should be s' aken from time to time to prevent the contents from burning. Dish up neatly, sprinkle a little chopped parsley over the top, and serve hot.

#### BRAZED OX-TONGUE WITH SPINACH.

Procure a salted, pickled, or smoked ox-tongue; remove the windpipe and the fat at the end. Soak the salted tongue for two hours, or a smoked tongue from ten to twelve hours. Cover in a large stewpan with enough water to well cover it; add one onion stuck with two or three cloves and a peppercorn, boil gently for about two hours; take up, remove the skin whilst hot, and place the tongue in another stewpan, with about a pint of tomato sauce and a half-pint of Espagnole sauce, also a little gravy or stock. Cover the pan and braise slowly for another hour in the oven.

Prepare 2lb. spinach. When washed, picked, and cooked with very little water and salt, drain it, and chop finely or rub through a fine sieve. Melt one of butter in a stewpan, fry in it one or two finely peeled and chopped shallots, put in the spinach and two tablespoonfuls of white or Bechamel sauce. Heat up, season with salt and pepper and a little nutmeg, and cook for a few minutes, longer. Take up the tongue and cut into slices. Dish up on a bed of spinach, pour round it some of the sauce and serve the remainder separately.

**A very stylish Fur Coat, in fine Seal Musquash, lined throughout rich Satin.**

## OUR EXPENSIVE CLOTHES

### CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

Commonsense has long pointed to a reduction of expenditure in women's clothes writes M.H. in the "Manchester Guardian." Stringency of money seems at length about to effect this reduction, less perhaps because one cannot have what one cannot pay for than because large firms themselves are having to cope with the financial situation. For many years now women's dress has been increasingly extravagant. While taste has grown better and materials have been used with greater discretion, preposterous prices have grown to be the fashion, and no dressmaker of repute could afford to charge reasonable prices and hope to be appreciated. Women have complained of big bills, but they have enjoyed paying big prices. Big prices have decided fashions and established vogues. To know that one went to a house which never undertook the smallest thing under so many guineas has been to a number of women a guarantee that they were in the right paith.

There is more in the matter than women's actual liking for extravagant prices, They have insisted, even if unconsciously, upon stately halls and softly carpeted rooms and afternoon teas in the houses where they bought their clothes. That is to say, they frequented establishhments in fashionable streets, where such things were to be had, to the exclusion of houses which did not furnish them. Such dressmaking establishments cannot be maintained for nothing, and with extravagance in the air and joy in the extravagance, expense became a privilege. These days are now over—even for the rich. Long credit is part of the system of the fashionable dressmaking house, and long credit is no longer possible on the same bsais.

Moreover, opportunities for wearing every conceivable kind of gown or hat have been greatly reduced, and unless every conceivable article of clothing is brought expensive houses don't prosper. The average woman used to shop with the view of buying, say, a winter costume. She was at the same time shown, perhaps, a tea-gown and a petticoat—perhaps also a fur. She would buy at least some of them and they went down to her account. Shopping on this basis is now greatly limited—as much for want of opportunity as for want of cash. It is interesting also to note how little the sudden change of mode recently has really affected dress. And the less it affects people the worse for the dressmaking houses.

#### DISPROPORTIONATE PRICES.

Extravagance in women's clothes is not limited to the big dressmaking houses. Wherever one looks one finds that as a general rule women pay more proportionately for their things than men. It is possible, for instance, for a man to have a good suit made for four guineas. This is a very fair price to pay. It is almost impossible to obtain a woman's suit of equal quality for the same money. This does not, of course apply in the same way to ready-made things. But if men can buy pyjamas for a certain price, women have to pay at least a third more for the same thing, and in the more expensive houses the difference is even greater. Men's gloves, it may be said cost as a rule more than women's. That is only because men generally insist on a better quality than women and presumably because more leather is used. Of a woman's glove and a cadet's glove of corresponding quality, the cadet's glove is cheaper. The prices women pay for hats are again out of all proportion. Even if a man bought the finest Panama straw he could scarcely reach the top prices paid for women's hats.

The same thing applies to boots and shoes. In corresponding articles the man's is the superior quality, and is very much better made. The reasons are not, of course far to seek. For one thing, a woman likes paying for things; for another, her taste is very much more variable. She likes something different every three months. The man, other than the "nut," who seems to have disappeared, is conservative in his taste, which does not change to any extent for a decade. When a man has fancy tastes, or tastes which do not belong to all the world, he pays for them—as, for instance, riding-clothes. But even here women pay for riding-clothes out of all proportion to the price paid by the man.


Take Zymole Trokeys for your cough. They will stop it by soothing the irritated membrane of the throat. Hoarseness is relieved and the throat strengthened.


AN EVENING FROCK IN TAFFETA.

An Evening Frock in Taffeta
With a waistbelt of Chinese embroidery

**With a waistbelt of Chinese embroidery and coatee edged with rucheing.**

#### A COMMON-SENSE REGIME.

Now that fancy clothes are to a certain extent in abeyance, that money is tight, and that it is becoming not very good form to lay too much stress upon clothes, dressmakers themselves are taking things in hand. First and foremost it will be necessary to banish the ideal of incessant change. From the manufacturer's point of view alone this is extravagant, as necessitating constant adjustment of the workers, constant change of materials, and inability to get in large quantities. The point concerning workers is important since it means the employment of many highly skilled workers who can easily take a new idea, instead of a few skilled and many semi-skilled workers who have time to grow accustomed to their own particular job.

Moreover, with less change things would be very much better made. The difference in the quality of the making in men's clothes and women's is notorious. It is due to the fact that it is very much less worth while to make women's clothes well, since they will only wear them a very short time. Now, too, that women are wearing their clothes longer better materials will be used and less fantastic designs chosen. It is not necessary for women's clothes to become as dull as are men's. But they can drop a very great deal of silliness and prejudice and only benefit by it. The main point is that clothes have ceased—even in the most unlikely quarters—to be the main thing in life. And the moment that happens many of their vagaries drop away of themselves. It is possible to force—even in spite of some of the absurdities of to-day—a regime of clothes in which hard commonsense will insist on being heard, if only for the reason that we shall not able to pay for anything less useful.

## SPORTS COAT WITH CAPE BACK.

The sportswoman no longer indulges in her favourite pastime, but the raiment that was specially designed for her is worn by women in the country as well as in town who are engaged in emergency and other work connected with the war, hence no apology is necessary for dwelling on this section of fashion. Particularly becoming and useful are the new sports coats with cape backs. They look well fashioned of gabardine suiting or the new fabric with the tricot surface. The front forcibly reminds one of the workman's blouse; it is held in position with a belt provided with pockets. The sleeves are formed from the cape but the movements of the wearer are never hampered; should it be required the three-quarter cape can be wrapped round the figure, when it is an ideal protection from the inclemencies of the weather. By the way, these coats are often topped with a white semi-turnover pique collar. Coats of the Russian character in crepe de chine and other materials with pleated basque are very popular, and of blazers there is an infinite variety of designs, including the sleeveless sweater.


OUR TOY TOWN ZOO

TOP FLOOR—WHITEAWAYS

BARNUM in his wildest dreams never thought of exhibiting the wonderful collection of ferocious animals that we have secured for our X'mas Bazaar. Remember to ask for an introduction to the "Kolly Kid" and "The Goslimb" the latter a close relation of the now extinct "Oozlum" Bird.

FREE ADMISSION TO THE ZOO.
OPEN DAILY 9 A. M.——6-30 P. M.

DOGS DOGS DOGS

DANCER.
A smart little terrier with soft feltcoat painted with natural spots in brown. He squeaks when his head is pressed.
Height 9 inches,
Price, Re. 1-8 each.

JUMBO.
A smart lot of grey stuffed elephants, no tusks, no wheels, but with jungle bells on his trunk. Size 1 4 ins. high. As. 6 each.
These squeal when their tails are pulled.
Size 2 5 inches high Re. 0-12 each.
„ 3.5 „ „ „ 0-15 „
„ 4.6 „ „ „ 1-4 „
„ 5.7 „ „ „ 1-8 „

THE KOLLY KID.
Is a neat little fellow in grey furry coat. He moves his arms, legs and hands.
Stands 7 inches high.
Price Re 1-4 each.

DOGS DOGS DOGS

"DIVER."
A natural looking white doggie with brown spots. Barks when pressed, no wheels,
Height 6 inches.
Price, As. 10 each.
"DASH."
His brother, 7 inches high,
Price, As. 15 each,

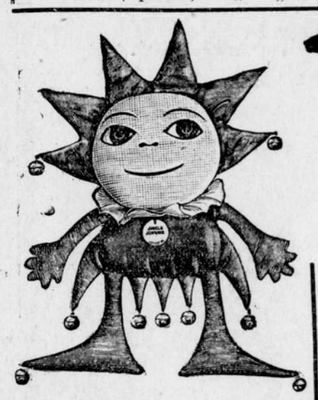
GIPSY LOVE IS "IT"

GIPSY LOVE IS "IT"

BILLY——SATAN
A pair of quaint felt Cats One in grey and one in black.
Height 8 inches.
Price, Re. 1-0 each.

The Eezi-Squeezi Cuddley-Cuddler.
This charming creature is made of red furry fur, edged black, bead eyes, tarton bow at neck.
No. 1. Length 8 inches. Re. 1-0 each.
No. 2. (Squeaker) 10 „ „ 1-8 „

The strange dwellers of "Goo-Goo" Land.



THE BIRD WITH A NECK LIKE A SWAN.

THE GOSLIMB.
A relation to the famous "Oozlum" Bird. This delightful bird is dressed in gold plush, White Plush head and silk Collar. Nos. 2 and 3 squeak.
No. 1, 2, 3.
Height 8, 9½, 10½, inches.
Price, Re. 1-4, 2-12, 4-4 each.
No. 1 has gold cloth body.

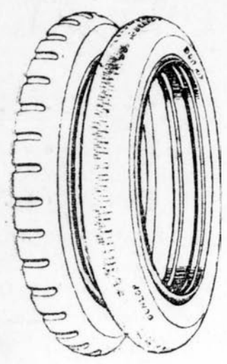
JINGLE JOHNNY.
"The creator of mirth," a regular fun maker with any party of Children. He is dressed in either pink or gold, painted face, and jingle bells are attached to him. We stock him in 6 sizes.

| No. | 1, | 2, | 3, | 4, | 5, | 6. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Height | 7 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 17½ | 20 | inches. |
| Price, Re | 0-10 | 1-4 | 1-15 | 2-12 | 4-4 | 5-4 | each. |

CALL IN EARLY AND SEE THE ZOO.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd.
THE ARCADE, BOMBAY.


Digitized by the Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

# STABILITY



Whatever the great majority of motorists may say of other tyres, they seldom have anything to say against the Dunlop.

They have got it firmly fixed in their heads that Dunlops are "distinctly good."

This mass of stable opinion is of enormous value.

Its genesis, growth and permanency lie in the fact that the average Dunlop gives results of a higher consistency than any other tyre, the quality is stable.

By Appointment
Motor Tyre Manufacturers
To H.M. King George V.

**THE DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ld.**

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World.

INDIAN HEAD OFFICE.

3, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BRANCHES:—3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta; 14, Baillie Street, Colombo; Kashmer Gate, Delhi; and 17, Mount Road, Madras.

---

# GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by Their Majesties when IN INDIA.

By appointment to His Excellency The Governor.

**Highest Awards wherever Exhibited (13 Exhibitions.)**

**Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.**

*MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.*

## 7 LARGE SAFES

supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

## 372 SAFES

supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in July 1912.

## 400 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

# GODREJ & BOYCE,

MANUFACTURING Co.

Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

---

Latest Creation of V. Rigaud, Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

**LOVE IN A DREAM**

Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of the sweet scent represents the fragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

**Lavender Water**—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

**V. C. DASTUR & Co.,**

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

---

## PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and Manufacturing Opticians.

MANUFACTURERS and SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED

the invisible bi-focal **"KRYPTOK"** one-piece lens

and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, uphos, amber, blue, etc.,

TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

**PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.**

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experiences in sight testing retinoscopically. Hold exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

No. (7) 379. Hornby Row, BOMBA.

opp. Govt. Telegraph office, FORT

---

## STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND | Price. |
|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg. ..... | 6 0 2 per case. |
| White Rose 150 deg. ..... | 5 12 2 per case. |
| Chester Brand 125 deg.... | 5 2 2 per case. |
| Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg. | 5 0 2 per case. |
| Tiger Brand 125 deg..... | 4 15 2 per case. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg.... | 4 15 2 per case. |
| White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins). ..... | 4 6 0 per 2 tins. |
| Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins). ..... | 4 6 0 per 2 tins. |
| Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins). ..... | 4 6 0 per 2 tins. |
| Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk). ..... | 3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

---

THE ORIGINAL FIRM OF

## DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.

EST. 1890

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank.

If your **EYES PAIN** or fail to give you normal sight, DO NOT HESITATE to consult us at once.

Our OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL is always on our premises to give advice to purchasers of glasses and examine eyes retinoscopically FREE OF CHARGE.

Our prices are moderate and our stock is of the very best manufacture. All our lenses and frames are guaranteed to be made on scientific measurements and given at shortest notice.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government High Officials, Members of the Legal and Medical Professions, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold is a sufficient recommendation for our scientific working and high quality of goods.

**LU-LU" EYE DROPS.**

An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for all sore, ulcerated and week eyes Price Re. 1.

An illustrated essay on the Eye containing ul information sent p st free on request.

TRY Kadi even where all your remedies fail. Cures with Instant relief, worst Cases of Asthma, Bronchitis Colds, Coughs. etc.

**INNUMERABLE ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS OPEN TO INSPECTION. PRICE RE. 1-8**

**A BLESSING**

**"GUNC" CURES WITHOUT**

**COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL** or any injurious **INTERNAL** Medicines. **PAINLESS POSITIVE** cure in 3 days with instant relief Re. 1 and Rs 2.

**MONEY RETURNED IF NOT CURED.**

OF ALL DEALERS

**D. SPECIFIC Co.,**

FORT, MEDOWS STREET.

---

IF YOU WANT A QUICK WAY TO RESTORE YOUR SHATTERED HEALTH

USE THE

## ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for Constipation, Brain-fag, Weak memory, Mental and Physical Weakness, etc.

Price Re. 1 for a tin with 32 pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

Jamnagar—Kathiawar.

Kalbadevi Road—Bombay.

---

## THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

**Company, Limited.**

Worked on a scientific basis and mo conomically under the expert actuarla advice of

GE. GEORING, Esq., *Fi Fi As, Fi Ii As,* (Lond

Low rates, liberal conditions

*or particulars apply to:—*

FRAMROZE Ri JOSHI, Ji Pi

Managing Director.

**68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.**

AGENTS WANTED.

---

## K. B. JOSHI & Co.

CENTURY BUILDING

**No. 321, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.**

**Something Entirely New.**

DEEP WELL FORCE PUMP

For drawing water from deep wells these pumps have no other parallel. Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow.

Price, Rs. 60.

**SHALLOW WELL PUMPS**

Up to 25 feet depth,

Rs. 35.

**Write for full Particulars.**

---

# SQUIBB'S

**AGUE SPECIFIC.**

THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR

# MALARIA AND FEVERS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

**MADON SONS & Co.,** Crawford Market; BOMBAY.

---

**CAUTION** In order to assure oneself against all frauds and imitation a obtain the *Original & Genuine* **ROSKOPF** watches (which have obtained several Medals & Awards) every purchaser must see that they bear the trade-mark as shown here, and must **ALSO** examine *minutely* that there is *only one S* in the name Roskopf and that there are *no initials whatever* either before or after the name Roskopf, *nor are there any such words* or indications as "& Co.," "& Cie.", or "System," within or around the trade-mark of the Genuine Roskopf watches.

ROSKOPF PATENT SWISS MADE

Some of the unscrupulous imitators are trying to deceive the public by affixing on very inferior qualities of watches even concocted and illusory names like Ruskope," "Roskope," "Roscope" and such others which have no existence at all, but still the substantial good qualities of the Genuine Roskopf watches are gaining so much appreciation all over different parts of the world that they raise th. envy and jealousy of rival manufacturers, and it is against such artful deceptions that t has become necessary for the purchasers to protect themselves by *very careful* and *minute* examination of the Roskopf trade-mark as herein indicated and for which we are obliged to give this warning.

*Sole Agents*—**ABRECHT & o.,**

289, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

These watches are made in all sizes in Gold, Silver and Nickel cases, and c n had from all respectable watch-dealers in India and Burma.

---

# PIANOS & ORGANS MUSIC

Stringed Instruments of all kinds

Military Band Instruments & Appurtenances

Fresh strings of best quality every second Mail

## SOUNDY & Co. BOMBAY.

(Established over 56½ years).

---

# AMRUTANJAN

**BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM**

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

**AMRUTANJAN DEPOT**

**109, Frere Road, BOMBAY.**

---

The only Original and Genuine

# "EL ALIENTO"

Rs. 7 Per 50.

As supplied to the principal Clubs and Messes.

Trial solicited. Satisfaction assured.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA **D. MERWAN & Co.,** MEDOWS ST, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "MERWANCO."

---

CHRISTMAS ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

## MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS at Rs. 15, 20 & 25.

*List on application.*

FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS & CHOCOLATES, XMAS CRACKERS and XMAS NOVELTIES.

A large assortment to select from.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PLUM PUDDINGS and MINCE PIES.

**MONGINI BROTHERS:—62, Esplanade Road, Bombay.**

---

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.